

The DAILY WORKER Raises  
the Standard for a Workers'  
and Farmers' Government

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## BRITISH LABOR STAYS ON STRIKE

### BREAKDOWN OF INDUSTRY CAUSE OF POLISH WAR

#### Reports Conflict on Pilsudski Success

##### BULLETIN

WARSAW, May 13.—The strict censorship ring around Poland the past few days has made a definite calculation of the status of the political situation there difficult, but the basis of the political chaos is certainly Poland's economic exhaustion.

The Marshal has refused to negotiate with the Witos government, which has retired to that section of the city which is under the protection of loyal government troops.

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
BERLIN, May 13.—The strict censorship ring around Poland the past few days has made a definite calculation of the status of the political situation there difficult, but the basis of the political chaos is certainly Poland's economic exhaustion.

While a report from Dantzig received here today says that fighting is going on in the streets of Warsaw and that public buildings have been captured by rebel troops under Marshal Pilsudski, former Polish president, other reports state that a compromise has been reached in conference between Pilsudski and President Wojciechowski.

What is known is that following the crisis of last week when Premier Skrzinski, a representative of big business, was forced to resign, the whole political situation has been in turmoil and troops under the influence of Marshal Pilsudski have been demanding the resignation of the president also.

Whether Pilsudski's intention is to demand a dictatorship under his own sword or merely to introduce an intimidating military maneuver into the political situation cannot yet be determined.

Conflicting Reports.  
While the official government statements coming from Warsaw claim that Pilsudski's forces are small and that the government has the situation well in hand with a large regular army force, a Berlin newspaper says it has knowledge to the effect that Pilsudski is at the head of a large force and is dictating terms to the government.

The present crisis began brewing last week when the Skrzinski cabinet was forced to resign. Several attempts were made, one by Grabski, another by Marek, a deputy from Cracow, to form a new cabinet and no one succeeded until Witos, Pilsudski's old enemy, and leader of the rich peasants, gathered together a cabinet that was, to say the most, unstable.

Economic Break-Down  
The basic reason for the instability of any Polish government is the breakdown of the national economy. There are many small parties in Poland, none of them with sufficient authority to run the government. Pilsudski, a former member of the socialist party but now a leader of a militarist group, probably has in mind something approaching a fascist dictatorship if his troops are successful in overthrowing the government.

The president represents no outstanding political group, one of the reasons why he was chosen, and it is doubtful whether or not he will be able to stand out against Pilsudski. London reports that the president has already offered his resignation.

The American Worker Correspondent is out! Did you subscribe?

### The Calling Off of the British General Strike

Statement by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party

AS the details of the agreement come thru on the basis of which the Trade Union Council of the British Trade Union Congress agreed to the calling off of the general strike, it is clear that the right wing leaders, the Thomases and Ramsay MacDonalds, have made a compromise with the government which is a betrayal of the miners and the militant British workers who rallied to their support.

It is true that the general strike forced the government to make a retreat. The immediate reduction of wages and lengthening of hours of the miners, which the miners answered with a strike, are withdrawn by the mine owners and the government agrees to continue its subsidy to the mining industry during the negotiations for a settlement.

THE agreement between Baldwin and Thomas, however, goes further than that. It recognizes the possibility of the negotiations for a settlement of the struggle in the mining industry resulting in a wage cut for the miners.

"There should be no revision of the previous wage rates unless there are sufficient assurances that the measures of reorganization proposed by the royal commission for reorganization of the coal industry will be effectively adopted.

"Any wage agreement should be, if practicable, on simpler lines than those hitherto followed. It should not adversely affect in any way the wages of the lowest paid men. It should fix reasonable

figures for the wage of unclassified labor for a normal customary week's work which should not be reduced in any circumstances."

THIS is the reported text of the agreement.

The miners have refused to call off their strike on the basis of this agreement. The acceptance of this agreement by the miners would be an acceptance of a wage cut in the future—the thing that they have been fighting against and which they struck against.

The calling off of the general strike by the General Council of the Trade Union Congress, without consultation with the miners and leaving them to continue the strike alone, is as base a betrayal of the miners as was the calling of the general strike a demonstration of solidarity.

The demonstrations in the Poplar district of London, the continuance of the strike by the railway workers because of efforts of discriminations by the railway companies, the massing of police and troops in working class sections by the government, indicate the general dissatisfaction among the workers with the calling off of the strike by the right wing leaders.

From the beginning of the strike it was clear that Thomas, Henderson and MacDonald were not working for a victory for the British workers. They were looking for a hole thru which they could crawl out of a struggle to which they were opposed. They had been forced into the struggle (Continued on page 3.)

### Workers Battle Bosses Effort to Bring Lock-out

##### BULLETIN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, May 13.—A special session of the Trades Union Congress general council has been called. It is the belief that it is gathering to consider the official resumption of the general strike in view of the lock-out campaign of the employers and the government, and the fact that the government has violated its promise not to allow an attack upon the trade unions after the strike cancellation order had been issued.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, May 13.—The fact that the general strike has been called off has made no appreciable change in the situation. There has been no general movement of the workers to return to their jobs. The cabinet has been called into special session to consider this.

In effect, the general strike is still on. The situation is further complicated by the refusal of many large employers to allow their men to return to work under the old contracts which they claim have been violated by the sympathetic strike.

The government has practically given its support to the recalcitrant bosses by broadcasting a statement that it has no power to interfere. This amounts to a widespread lock-out with government support.

#### Oppose "Emergency Order."

Many of the workers had declared their intention of remaining out until the emergency order of the government is revoked. Others had previously stated that they would not return until some 400 political prisoners, jailed during the state of siege, were released.

The government has declared its intention of continuing the state of emergency. Scotland Yard has announced it will retain all special constables and soldiers demobilized. The food crisis is by no means over. The food depots are still operating with volunteers under the protection of soldiers.

#### Coal Miners Meet Today.

The miners' executive met today and prepared a program to be considered by the miners' national conference tomorrow. The million miners have obeyed the orders of their executive and have not resumed work. How many union executives have instructed their men back cannot yet be determined, but the fact remains that there is no general resumption.

The police continued making arrests under the power of the emergency act. It is estimated that several hundred arrests were made today. The calling off of the general strike under the conditions, aggravated by the lockout move of the employers, has increased rather than decreased the number of clashes between strikers and police.

### ANTI-UNION RAILROAD BARONS SEEK WEAPON AGAINST GENERAL STRIKE OF LABOR IN FUTURE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, May 13.—More than half a million railroad workers acting thru their three unions today decided to continue on strike, and the railway clerks, who had heretofore remained at work, decided to join the strike.

The decision of the railway unions was taken after the railroad companies had issued a joint statement that employees who struck had broken their contract and they would be taken back only on conditions which would make another general strike impossible, and the railroads would reserve the right to take back only those whom they chose to reinstate.

Strikers Attack Terms.  
Throughout Great Britain the general reaction of the strikers is that the terms on which the general council

Big demonstrations of strikers against the calling off of the general strike took place, particularly one in the Poplar district of London.

The coal miners' strike of 1,000,000 continues solid without a break.

While Premier Baldwin spoke in parliament yesterday of "peace" Scot-

### Right Wing Leaders Admit Bankruptcy

#### MacDonald's Statement

LONDON, May 13.—Ramsay MacDonald, speaking in the house of commons late this afternoon said, weighing each word, "Tonight I am informed that there are more men out than there were yesterday because the employers are offering terms making it impossible to continue industry under peaceful terms."

#### Thomas' Statement

During a tense moment, J. H. Thomas arose and said, "The government has broken both the spirit and the letter of the Premier's promise of not permitting any assault on trade unionism." Thomas charged that the admiralty had issued lock-out notices to admiralty workers who went on strike.

called off the general strike are unacceptable.

The terms agreed to by J. H. Thomas, Ramsay MacDonald and the right wing leadership of the general council in a conference at which the representatives of the one million miners were not included, are regarded as an agreement that the miners' wages are to be reduced and their wage question surrendered into the hands of a wage board controlled by the government and the employers.

Cook Fears Wage Reduction.  
A. J. Cook, secretary of the miners' federation, is quoted as making a statement that the terms accepted by the Trades Union Council would mean that the miners would be forced to accept a reduction of pay.

(Continued on page 3.)

### GERMAN STEEL MAGNATES BACK FASCIST COUP

#### Trust Financed Move for Dictatorship

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, May 13.—Documents seized in raids on headquarters of fascist groups in Berlin have led the police to believe that Dr. Albert Voegler, head of the newly formed \$200,000,000 steel trust; Emil Kirdoff, leader of the coal barons and noted Ruhr industrialist; Von Lowenstein, manager of the Association of Mining Interests; Herr Wiskot, chairman of the Association of Mining Interests, and Herr Kinkhaus, one of the directorates of the association, are the financial backers of the fascist coup which was to have brought about a fascist dictator in Germany.

Plan Dictatorship.  
The fascists had planned to have Hindenburg appoint a new cabinet and then dissolve the Reichstag. Hindenburg was then to resign and a new chancellor having the power of a dictator was then to be appointed and martial law was to be declared on the ground of a threatening Communist revolution.

The three dictators to be appointed were to be Dr. Neuman, mayor Leubeck; Herr Hugenberg was to be the finance minister, and von Moehl was minister. Hindenburg was to become the dictator after the preliminary steps establishing the dictatorship had been completed.

Abolish Republican Constitution.  
The Weimar constitution was to have been abolished and one which was found in the documents seized by the police consisting of thirty paragraphs, containing a threat in every

(Continued on page 3.)

### ZINOVIEV, IN PRAVDA, DENOUNCES TREASON OF BRITISH REFORMIST LEADERS IN GENERAL STRIKE

By JOHN PEPPER.

(Special Cablegram to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., May 13.—Gregory Zinoviev, president of the Communist International, writing in Pravda, declares that the British general strike was betrayed by the reformist leaders.

"As soon as the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress admitted the Thomases and the MacDonalds to play the decisive part in the direction of the strike, the cause was lost. The moment the leaders of the General Council gave assurance that the strike was non-political and refused to accept financial help of the international unions, it became clear where things were going.

"Nevertheless the British general strike will play an important part as a rehearsal for future great battles. The British working class will henceforth make great progress in liberating themselves from reformist illusions. The great strike prepared British soil for the strong, rapid growth of Bolshevism in the British labor movement."

An editorial in Pravda says that this lesson of unheeded treason will have grave consequences for the British workers. The struggle of folded arms is finished for Great Britain, and now begins the acute and merciless class struggle.

The conference of miners of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics,

representing 340,000 members of the Miners' Union, opened today in Moscow. Having learned of the end of the general strike and the continuation of the miners' strike, the conference cabled to the executive committee of the British miners' federation, declaring unhesitatingly its resolution to lend full support to the British miners, their struggle being now still harder and more responsible. Collections for the British miners are progressing thru the entire Union of Socialist Soviet Republics with the same success, the collected funds being transferred to the general council of the Trade Unions of the U. S. S. R. as relief funds to be put at the disposal of the British strikers at their first request.

### RESULTS OF THE GENERAL STRIKE

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.

IN many respects the British general strike was a victory for the working class. The Baldwin government was forced to retreat from its autocratic position and to resume negotiations with the unions. The mine owners were compelled to withdraw their lockout notices. The subsidy to the industry will be continued. The program of wage reductions has been practically knocked on the head. The ruling class of Great Britain has been taught a new lesson of the power of the workers. The material victory of the workers would have been far greater had it not been that the MacDonalds, Thomases, and others to the right wing leaders were able to slough off half of the victory over the conference table with Baldwin.

But the real victory of the workers was in the fact that the general strike actually took place. At the head of the trade unions and labor party, occupying the key positions in the British labor movement, are a powerful group of right wing leaders, such as MacDonald, Clyne, Henderson, Thomas, et al. These men, in season and out, are desperate and unscrupulous enemies of the whole conception of the general strike. The fact that this great strike could be developed in spite of them indicates better than anything else the rapidly growing solidarity and revolutionary spirit of the British working class. These right wing leaders betrayed the workers in 1921, by blocking the proposed strike of the Triple Alliance in support of the miners. They would have done the same thing this time had they had the power. But the masses, driven onward by the hard economic conditions and capably led by the British Miners' Movement, could not be starved. The great strike took place

in spite of the right wing leaders. The most the latter could do was to check its militant spirit and to throw away the best part of the victory at the settlement conference.

The strike will have profound after effects. Undoubtedly it will lead to a great left wing development all over the world. Even the conservative American trade union movement will not escape its revivifying effects. Especially deep will be its consequences in England. Class antagonisms will be sharpened, and the class consciousness of the workers will increase. Soon the situation will boil up to a still greater social outburst. Inside of the labor movement the fight of the left wing against the right wing for leadership of the masses will be intensified. Even as graphically as the Black Friday betrayal in 1921, this great strike has shown that a militant struggle by the workers of Great Britain is impossible so long as such men as MacDonald and Thomas occupy key positions in the labor movement. After this historic struggle the British trade unions will move still more to the left. With their Russian brothers, the British workers will more and more take the leadership of the revolutionary movement of the world.

### HENRY SWEET'S CASE IS NOW IN HANDS OF JURY

#### Defense Motions for Mistrial Denied

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, May 13.—The jury in the trial of Henry Sweet, younger brother of Dr. Ossian H. Sweet, and one of the 11 Negroes that are accused of conspiracy to murder Leon Breiner, are now deciding the fate of this young militant Negro.

In his instructions to the jury the judge warned against race prejudice keeping the jurymen from making a proper verdict in the case.

Motions made by the defense for a mistrial due to many untrue and lying statements by the prosecutor in the case were denied.

When the last trial of Dr. Sweet and 100 co-defendants took place the jury were unable to agree on a verdict. The defense then demanded separate trials for each of the defendants.

If Henry Sweet is acquitted by the jury in this trial it will result in the quashing of the state's cases against the other 10 Negroes involved.

Note.—Early story on page two.

### 'ROAD TO INDIA' ISSUE RAISED BY BRITISH STRIKE

#### Weakens Hold on All Key Positions

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

SEVENTH ARTICLE.

The whole foreign policy of British imperialism is built around the protection of the route to India—the richest colony possessed by any power.

Not only has the general strike seriously damaged the prestige of Great Britain among the capitalist nations like Spain, France and Italy, who are in a position to threaten the key positions on the Mediterranean route, but the colonial peoples have had now, in the emphatic form of the general strike, proof that in their struggle against British imperialism, and the small imperialisms which operate within its circle of steel, they can count upon the aid of the most powerful movement of the world.

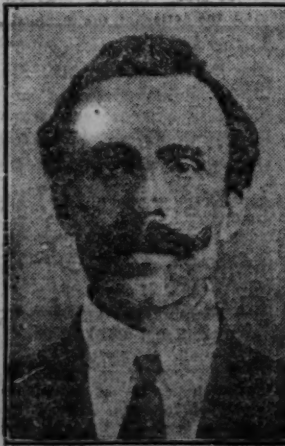
(Continued on page 3.)

### NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS NEW ENGLISH WALKOUT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, May 13.—While domestic trade and industrial reports were generally favorable in the stock market today, securities of the European countries were in a turmoil, with the British railroad men out on another strike, the Polish capital reported in the hands of revolutionists and discord in Italy and Belgium.

### Nearer the Electric Chair



M. Tolomeo Vanzetti



Nicola Sacco



## DEFENSE SEEKS ACQUITTAL OF HENRY SWEET

Chawke Shows Right of  
Negro to Self-Defense

DETROIT, Mich., May 10 (By Mail).—The lawyers representing Henry Sweet, younger brother of Dr. Ossian H. Sweet, who is now on trial for the alleged murder of Leon Breiner, are seeking a verdict of not guilty.

Thomas Chawke, a Negro lawyer defending Henry Sweet, in a most eloquent and able plea, attacked race hatred and showed the right of Henry Sweet and 10 co-defendants to defend themselves from a mob bent on lynching them.

With the opening of court five motions were presented by the defense, among which were:

That all testimony except the proof of death be stricken from the records because the state failed to prove that a conspiracy had been entered into by Sweet and others to kill Breiner and that no proof had been shown that Sweet fired the shot that killed him.

That the court direct a verdict of not guilty.

That the jury be instructed not to consider charges of first degree murder, second degree murder or manslaughter.

State Evades Race Issue.

Lester Moll, assistant prosecuting attorney, opened the arguments for the state and attempted to convince the jury that the main issue in the Sweet case was not the race question, but rather one based on the technical guilt or innocence of Henry Sweet, according to his indictment for homicide.

He said: "It is the contention of the state that Henry Sweet either fired the shot that killed Breiner or aided and abetted the one who did fire the shot. Much has been said of a man's rights, but I wish to say that any man's most sacred right is the right to live."

Moll sought to create a sentimental reaction to the death of Leon Breiner and thus railroad the young Negro to jail.

Raps Race Hatreds.

The argument of Moll and of the state was torn to shreds by Thomas Chawke, who opened the battle for the defense. Chawke painted a word picture that held the entire courtroom in complete silence. He pointed out the prejudice of race against race, the right of a man to defend his home, the constitutional right of every man, regardless of his color, and the right of Dr. Sweet and his 11 co-defendants to the only fair verdict that could come from the jury—"not guilty!"

In answering the charge of the state that this case did not involve the race issue, Chawke said that he knew, the jury knew, the state knew, and everybody knew full well that if conditions had been reversed, if 11 white men were on the inside of the attacked premises, had defended themselves as the Sweets and their friends had done, there would be no trial.

Witnesses Commit Perjury.

Chawke brought to light testimony which showed how the police and the witnesses who had testified for the state were influenced by narrow prejudices and economic interests and had committed perjury.

Chawke showed how three of the defense witnesses, who were white men and having nothing to gain from the guilt or innocence of the Sweets, gave testimony to prove that there was a mob threatening the life and property of Dr. Sweet and justified the mental state which led them to shoot in self-defense.

Police Blamed for Murder.

He sought to light the inconsistency, the conflicts, the contradictions of witnesses and intimidated the gross negligence of the police who were present in the execution of their duty towards the Sweets. He even stated that this negligence was responsible for the shooting.

He said: "I believe that the officers of the law were in sympathy that night with the crowd and that is demonstrated by the evidence in the case."

Flays Falsehoods.

Chawke said that he had practiced in law courts for fourteen years and "never before had I seen so much falsehood in any case as in this case." Then, turning to the jury, he declared: "When these witnesses said that they didn't know who spoke at the Waterworks Improvement Association; that they didn't know if there were people on the school grounds; that they didn't know why they joined the Waterworks Improvement Association; that only 50 people were present or that they didn't see any crowd there; that no stones were thrown—they were not speaking the truth."

Right of Self-Defense.

He asked the jury if they expected the Sweets to wait until the mob had swept upon them and killed them before they acted in defense.

Clarence Darrow is expected to make a plea for Henry Sweet to a crowded courtroom of interested people of both races. There have been many Detroit workers attending the trial. Students from several universities and representatives of inter-racial movements of various types are also in attendance.

On to Moscow!

## OPEN AIR MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN CHICAGO AND TWIN CITIES, JUNE 7

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Contract air mail service between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and La Crosse, Wis., will be inaugurated June 7. This service will give a 14-hour service between New York and the Twin Cities.

SEATTLE (FP)—Registration of foreign-born workers, as demanded by Secy. of Labor Davis, will make organizing them into unions impossible, said James A. Duncan at a Seattle protest meeting against the measure.

## WATSON-PARKER RAILROAD BILL WAITS SIGNING

Unions, Carriers Worked  
Together for It

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 13.—President Coolidge is expected to attach his signature to the Watson-Parker railroad bill within a few days. The bill, which passed both houses, abolishes the railway labor board established by the transportation act of 1920.

In place of the railway labor board, which has been generally knocked about and disregarded in the six years of its life, there is set up in the Watson-Parker bill a new system of settling labor disputes—the parenthood of which is jointly acknowledged by the unions and the carriers.

Regional boards of mediation and review, composed of employees and employers, will settle regional disputes as to wages and working conditions. Above these regional boards is a presidential board of five members, not affiliated with either the roads or the unions, who can intervene at the request of either party, or upon its own motion when a dispute gets beyond the regional boards.

If both sides agree to arbitration, the judgment of such an arbitration body shall be filed in the nearest federal court, and become the judgment of such court, binding alike on both parties.

Over and above all these, there is created a virtual "supreme court" to be appointed by the president and be known as the "emergency board," which will make a thirty-day investigation into any dispute that threatens to result in a strike. During this thirty-day period there can be no strike on the part of the men nor a lockout by the roads.

Somewhere along this laborious route the sponsors of the new plan believe that a basis of peace can be found before things actually reach the strike stage.

## Mrs. Sweetin Seeks Release from Jail for Poisoning Husband

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 13.—Mrs. Elsie Sweetin, serving a 35-year term in the penitentiary for the murder of her husband, Wilford, for which crime Rev. Lawrence M. Hight, pastor of the Ina, Ill., Methodist church, also is serving a life sentence, filed a writ of error with the state supreme court asking a reversal of the sentence.

Sweetin died July 28, 1924, and in September of the same year Mrs. Hight died. Intimacy between the pastor and Mrs. Sweetin had been a matter of gossip in Ina, and autopsies revealed arsenic in the stomachs of both Mrs. Hight and Sweetin.

## New Republican States Committee is Named

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 13.—Despite the absence of Cook county's primary returns in the secretary of state's office, the republican state central committee met here and organized, naming Gus W. Johnson of Paxton chairman by acclamation. Joseph Zientek of Chicago was chosen secretary and Guy P. Jones of Tuscola treasurer.

Johnson appointed the following committee chairman: Organization, Charles E. Pease, Chicago; executive, Justus Johnson of Aurora; judiciary, George E. Keys, Springfield.

The meeting made it apparent that the committee will carry out the wishes of its retiring chairman, Col. Frank L. Smith, Dwight, Ill., and party nominee for United States senator.

## Use Poison Gas to Kill Rats and Groundhogs

DANVILLE, Ill., May 13.—Gas, of the kind developed during the world war, will be used in three public rat and groundhog killing in Vermillion county, May 20 and 21, it was announced today by the county farm bureau.

The farm organization has engaged R. R. Stark of Oak Park, Ill., to conduct the demonstrations with a view to instructing farmers in the simplest and most effective way to rid their farms of the pests.

## U. S. MARINES AGAIN LANDED IN NICARAGUA

Guard American Owned  
Bank and Customs

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Secretary of State Kellogg announces the landing of American marines at Bluefields, Nicaragua, from the cruiser Cleveland, and the serving of notice that the liberal forces in that vicinity and their opponents, the Chamorristas, must not fight within the city. The marines are guarding the custom house, the customs collector, and the Bluefields branch of the National Bank of Nicaragua.

Hints have been given at the department that if and when Dr. Sacasa, exiled liberal vice-president, returns from Washington to his country—presumably at Bluefields—he will be recognized as president. Gen. Chamorro, on setting power last summer, forced President Salazar to resign, but Sacasa fled and refused to surrender his constitutional right of succession.

Seek Recognition.

Meanwhile there has arrived in Washington the fourth of Chamorro's emissaries seeking recognition. The first was the Nicaraguan minister, Castillo, who was formally notified that the United States and the Central American republics were bound by treaty to refuse recognition of any government set up in violation of constitution and law. After Castillo failed, Chandler Anderson tried. He is a famous international lawyer, socially prominent and influential.

Next came Dr. Cuadra Passos, former foreign minister of Nicaragua. He had no better luck. Now comes Maximino Zepeda, legal representative of the bank and of the National Railroad—both of which are American-chartered corporations with American directors, although the Nicaraguan government under the recent liberal regime bought all of the stock of both.

Wants to Sell Bank.

Chamorro, seeking funds with which to maintain his army, wants to sell the bank and railroad again to Wall Street. Zepeda represents President Loree of the bank, who is likewise vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Co. He brings the protest of Chamorro and Loree at the taking of government funds from the branch bank in Bluefields by the liberal forces. With these funds the liberals expect to finance their reconquest of power.

## Belgian Bank Closes Door While Another Delays Its Payments

BRUSSELS, May 13.—The Banque Credit Populaire at Antwerp, with nine branches and 300 agencies, has suspended payments after paying out 22,000,000 francs (\$377,600) during the past week. The Banque Populaire l'Aarondissement d'Anvers has notified its customers that it will require previous notice before making payments of more than 1,000 francs (\$30.80). Both banks attribute their condition to the financial situation of the country.

## Senate Committee Favors Gillett Bill

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Gillett bill, authorizing the alien property custodian to return the annual income on seized property up to \$10,000 a year, was favorably reported by the senate judiciary committee.

Passage of the bill was urged on the ground that the United States had no right to withhold the income of property seized from Austrians and Germans during the war, while the countries are at peace.

## Railway Expressmen Meet in Chicago

The Order of Railway Expressmen, organized in 1919, opened its 4th triennial convention in Chicago recently. The principal business is the campaign for an increase of 12c an hour in wages demanded of the American Railway Expressmen now pending before the United States rail labor board.

The order is an independent craft union that grew out of a revolt from a company union organized by the American Railway Express during the world war.

## Brooklyn Women Aid Passaic Strike Relief

NEW YORK, May 11.—A concert and dance will be given for the benefit of the Passaic strikers by the Lithuanian Working Women's Association, Branch 1, in conjunction with the Women's Council of Williamsburg Saturday, May 15, at 8 o'clock, at 46 Ten Eyck street, Brooklyn. The admission will be 35 cents.

## Painters Get 40 Cent Increase in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 11.—Union painters and paperhangers here, after striking one week, returned to work today at a wage of \$10.50 a day. This was an increase of 40 cents over the former scale but 20 cents less than the increase originally demanded.

## Senate Committee Urges Passage of Copeland Coal Control Measure

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Early passage of the Copeland coal control bill was urged by the senate mediation and labor committee in a favorable report.

The report declared that the measure was intended to avert "a great national disaster thru the possibility of a long drawn out coal strike."

"The bill would establish a fact-finding commission, provide government machinery for the arbitration of all labor disputes in the mines and establish an emergency coal board to mediate disputes if a strike is called."

## Belgian Cabinet Resigns Office

BRUSSELS, Belgium, May 13.—The cabinet headed by Prosper Poullet, which took office June 17, 1935, has resigned.

## NINETY BOSSES YIELD DEMANDS OF PLASTERERS

Chicago Union Insists on  
\$14 a Day Scale

Ninety Chicago contractors have signed agreements with the union agreeing to pay the union plasterers \$14 a day instead of the \$12 formerly paid, declares the secretary of the Chicago Plasterers' Union.

Attempts have been made by bosses in other departments of the building trades to force the striking plasterers in Chicago back to work under the old scale. The union plasterers are determined to get the new scale and insist they will strike until the \$14 a day scale is agreed to by the bosses. The plasterers also insist on the contract bearing a clause which will allow them to go on sympathy strike at any time to help any of the other building crafts.

At a meeting of building trades contractors and bankers called by the open-shop Citizens' Committee to Enforce the Landis Award at the La Salle Hotel, a resolution was passed declaring that they would furnish non-union plasterers to any contractor who sought to break the plasterers' strike. They also put themselves on record against increasing the wages of any of the building trades. In this meeting it was pointed out by a number of rabid open-shoppers that the building trades are facing a crisis on June 1 when the present contract with the plasterers' demands are granted it will encourage the other unions to present demands for wage increases. They pointed out that if the plasterers' union members lose their strike for wage increases that it will be easier to beat the other sections of the building trades into line.

The open-shoppers, thru the daily newspapers, are having long articles printed in which officials of various plaster substitute concerns extol the virtues of their products. The open-shop committee is urging the contractors to use substitutes to break the strike.

At a meeting of the Plasterers' Union, held at their headquarters at Marshall Ave. and Van Buren St., attended by close to 3,000 members of the union, it was decided to continue the strike for the \$14 a day wage, to insist on individual contractors signing agreements with the union and to insist that the clause allowing the plasterers to go on sympathy strike at any time needed to aid the other crafts in the building trades remain in the agreement.

Many of the bosses declared they were willing to pay the higher wage but were opposed to the sympathy strike clause. The bosses seek the elimination of this clause as they are seeking by separate agreements with building trades unions to split the workers' forces. Their willingness to grant the increase if this clause is removed is all the more reason why the plasterers should insist on this clause in the contract.

The Employing Plasterers' Association have until noon to sign individual two-year agreements at the \$14 a day scale. If they fail to sign the individual contracts, 600 journeymen employed by the members of the association may also join the strike.

## Prosecutor Seeks An Investigation of the Joliet Honor Farm

JOLIET, Ill., May 13.—State's Attorney Rehn of Will County declared that an investigation would be made into reports that prisoners at the honor farm near Joliet have been permitted unusual liberties.

Rehn said that prisoners at this farm are reported to have walked away and returned at will, that some of them frequently have gone to Chicago overnight, and that others have been found spending their evenings at roadhouses.

## Plan Prohibition Clean-up.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Plans for a new prohibition clean-up in Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota, were discussed by Gen. L. C. Andrews, dry chief, and G. A. Brunson, newly appointed administrator for the states.

## Prisoners Feel that Jails Are Merely Places to Get Out of and Avoid

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

HE came into "Cell I 13," in the Allegheny county (Pittsburgh) jail as I was reading the latest copy of THE DAILY WORKER, that had just been smuggled thru.

"Oh, that's that Chicago paper," he declared.

"He" was a sailor discharged from the United States navy. But he was without funds. He had been beating his way home on the trains. The journey from Georgia to Wyoming took him thru Pittsburgh. There were four or five others with him, "riding the rods." They were all nabbed by the police on the usual charge of vagrancy. That was his "story."

I handed over the copy of THE DAILY WORKER and "He" read eagerly the latest news about the British strike.

"This reminds me of 'The War of the Classes' by Jack London," he said, after a time. But that was about the entire extent of his reading of London's works.

His touching the fringe of the working class movement, however, had not left a very deep impression upon him. He looked upon the United States navy as a wonderful institution. He had been with the marines when they slaughtered upwards of 4,000 native in Haiti. His explanation coincided with that of the government at Washington. Altho he had a free, buccaneering spirit, thinking for himself occasionally, that did not make him any the less valuable as a killer for imperialism.

He did not connect in any way his imprisonment with the murder of the Haytiens. He didn't connect the oppressive power of the Pittsburgh coal mine and railroad barons, that put him behind bars, with the imperialist fist that struck down Haytiens by the thousands when they refused to submit to the foreign aggression that sent soldiers, marines and warships against them. To him it was just another "scrape" to be gotten out of as lightly and as quickly as possible. It was not much different than being sent "to the brig" for ten days on shipboard when another sailor accused him, falsely as he claimed, of having provided his mates with moonshine.

"When I get out of here, I'm going to beat it out of this town," was his constant declaration, repeating almost word for word what John Michale, the 18-year-old Italian boy, had said, "I'm never coming back to Pittsburgh."

Not one of these prisoners had the least conception of the social system under which they lived. The result was that they had no solution for their difficulties. They were without the least comprehension of the organized might of the oppressed, or of the nature of the class struggle. It was therefore interesting to watch how satisfied most of them were

with their individual prowess in different directions.

John Michale, his first time in jail, admittedly having made most mistakes in dodging the police which resulted in his arrest, felt keen satisfaction in his success in defeating other prisoners at checkers. Somewhere in the human stream that poured thru this jail there had been a checker enthusiast who had carved out a checker board on his bed of wood. Now this cell was empty and John Michale would challenge anyone to enter it and beat him at checkers, the checkers being mere slaps of paper. So far as I know, no one succeeded in defeating him. That was John's great satisfaction.

The young worker who was locked up because he had tried while drunk, to fight a policeman, found satisfaction in the declaration that "I just can't help it when I get drunk. I have to fight the cop." He would doubtless repeat the performance when he got out.

Discussing these things, going over their troubles again and again, with the little time taken to glance at newspapers that came their way, does not help speed the days and nights for prisoners in Pittsburgh's county jail. They hover about restlessly, as they are allowed the freedom of the range (the runway outside their cells) during the daytime. This means from about six o'clock in the morning until 4:30 in the afternoon. During the greater part of the day they crowd up close to the end of the range that opens on "the circle" in common with the other cell blocks.

Our lawyer came to see Abram Jakira and myself three times while we were locked up. After the first time he was known to all the prisoners on our side, so that I didn't have to wait for the jail guard's announcement. "Here's your lawyer," would come from the throats of several prisoners, like an alarm being sounded.

Sometimes, however, they crowd up too closely, the guard gets nervous, orders them back into their cells and locks them in for the rest of the day.

Then the prisoners grow surly. Even the regular hour for locking in, shortly after four o'clock, which is really three o'clock standard time, finds them rebellious. The sun is still streaming thru the prison bars. It seems like mid-day. It is not until many hours later that the last ray of sunshine steals away over the distant prison wall. During such hours men may think and ponder, if they have knowledge stored away for reflection. But being ignorant, all they can do is to exclaim, like my cellmate, "Oh hell!"

But it is the end of another day. One day nearer the end of the time that they must serve within this huge structure of stone and steel.

## AMERICAN WORKERS AND FARMERS ARE URGED TO JOIN PROTEST AGAINST THE MURDER OF 92 LITHUANIAN MILITANTS

Workers and farmers in America are called upon to protest the attempt of the Lithuanian clerical government to murder 92 Lithuanian workers and peasants for being candidates on the Workers' and Poor Farmers' tickets in the recent Lithuanian elections to the seimas (parliament), in a statement by Joseph Gasunas, secretary of the Lithuanian Fraction Bureau of the Workers' (Communist) Party, to THE DAILY WORKER.

Widespread Protest.

"This attempt of the Lithuanian clerical government must be met by a widespread protest of workers and farmers in America. Protest demonstrations have been arranged in New York City, Washington and Chicago to take place before the Lithuanian consulates on Saturday.

"Protest demonstrations are to be held in other parts of the country. Unions, fraternal societies and other working class organizations are sending protest resolutions to the Lithuanian consulate in Washington protesting against the court martial of the 92 Lithuanian workers and farmers for being candidates on the Workers' and Poor Peasants' tickets.

Joint Meeting.

"The Lithuanian section of the International Labor Defense, the Lithuanian fractions of the Workers' (Communist) Party, the American Lithuanian Workers' Literature Association, the Lithuanian Working Women's Association, and the Proletarian Art Association have arranged a number of joint protest demonstrations against this act of the Lithuanian clericals.

International Labor Defense.

"The International Labor Defense is sending out notices to its sections showing them the importance and the need to join the protest against the attempt of the Lithuanian clericals to send these 92 workers and farmers to their death.

Importance of Protest.

"The importance of these protest meetings cannot be stressed too much. Workers in New York, Chicago and Washington should participate in the demonstrations before the Lithuanian consulates. At meetings of organizations to which they belong they

## AUSTRALIAN SEDITION LAW HITS UNIONS

Threaten Strikers With  
Jail Sentence

By W. FRANCIS AHERN.

SYDNEY (FP)—The drastic provisions of the new crimes act indicate that the workers of Australia are in for savage repression. Under the act revolutionary workingclass organizations are outlawed while strikes rated as serious industrial disturbances will make union leaders, propagandists and strikers liable to imprisonment or deportation or both.

Persons threatening boycotts are liable to a year's imprisonment, as are persons who induce others to strike. To bring the king's name into hatred or contempt is classed as seditious intention. It is also seditious intention to create dissatisfaction against the king or his representatives in Australia or to promote hostility between classes of people. This crime is punishable by 3 years imprisonment.

Imprisonment for life awaits any person attempting to seduce a soldier from his duty or incite him to mutiny. This means that if any person advises a soldier not to shoot his own father or brother on strike or not to serve in an unjust capitalist war or shoot down his working class comrades, he will be jailed for life.

It is now a crime to give money or goods to an unlawful association (such as the Communist party or the I. W. W.), sell any book, pamphlet or newspaper of such associations, or take up any collection for same or print and publish any literature of such organizations. The penalty is six months. The same penalty awaits any person performing similar acts to assist any union on strike. Police can arrest without warrant.

The Communist Party and the I. W. W. will function underground. The Communist newspaper at Sydney, the Workers' Weekly, has already suspended publication.

## Heirs Seek to Gain \$50,000,000 Estate of Senator Wm. A. Clark

BUTTE, Mont., May 12.—Hearings to establish heirship to the \$50,000,000 estate of the late Senator William A. Clark, mining magnate, will start in district court here. Mrs. Anne E. Hines, Mrs. Emma McWilliams and Mrs. Addie Miller, all of Missouri and claimants of part of the estate filed a complaint in the local district court asking the will of the late senator be set aside in that it is "contrary to the intentions of the maker." The will does not recognize them as daughters of Senator Clark.

## Administration Leaders Discuss Strategy at Coolidge Breakfast

WASHINGTON, May 13.—At another breakfast conference at the White House President Coolidge discussed the legislative program of the administration with a group of republican senators.

Those attending were: Senators Johnson of California, Keys of New Hampshire, Willis of Ohio, Cameron of Arizona, Harrell and Pine of Oklahoma, Cousins of Michigan, Butler of Massachusetts, Means of Colorado, Bingham of Connecticut and Robinson of Indiana.

## Nancy Sandowski and Biedenkapp Speak at Toledo Sat., May 22

TOLEDO, May 11.—Nancy Sandowski, youthful Passaic strike leader, and F. G. Biedenkapp will speak at a meeting Saturday, May 22, at 8 o'clock at Banquet Hall, Labor Temple, under the auspices of Workers International Aid.

Frisco Car Men Get Raise.

SAN FRANCISCO (FP)—Mayor Rolph has instructed the board of public works of San Francisco to raise the pay of municipal railway platform men from \$5.30 to \$6.30 a day, the raise being retroactive to April 16. The original demand was for \$1 a day raise. The trackmen, car repairers and other employees wonder why they were not included.

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## 'ROAD TO INDIA' ISSUE RAISED BY BRITISH STRIKE

### Weakens Hold on All Key Positions

(Continued from page 1.)

ful ally of all—the British working class.

A glance at the water route to India on any map will make clear the strenuous efforts needed to maintain control of the strategic positions.

Only on a working class willing to fight and slave for the idea of empire can British imperialism base its strategy and maneuvers for the maintenance of an unobstructed route to India and without India Britain is no longer an empire.

For when it loses control of the road to India it loses likewise the entry to, and the shortest approach to its African possessions.

Let us examine in some detail the elaborate structure—military and political—to build which the British ruling class has lavished its best diplomatic talent, untold wealth and the lives of thousands of workers:

The entrance to the Mediterranean is thru the straits of Gibraltar, on Spanish territory.

Across on the African side French and Spanish armies are struggling to conquer the stubborn and courageous Rifian tribesmen. Modern guns on the African side could easily silence the fire of Gibraltar and Great Britain, one can believe, is watching very carefully the Franco-Spanish campaign in the Rif.

The island of Malta, the second link in the chain of British bases, lies close to the Italian coast. Its population is Italian and the imperialistic ambitions of Mussolini, anxious to expand Italian power in Africa, have not overlooked the desirability of Malta as an Italian instead of a British naval base.

The third link in the chain is the Island of Cyprus—belonging to Greece. One of the chief reasons for British backing of the Greeks against Turkey in their recent disastrous war should now be clear.

The British navy in the Mediterranean is based on Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus—and all of them are vulnerable to attack from neighboring nations.

The Suez Canal is in Egypt—a colonial nation, a Mohammedan nation, held in subjection by British troops and the British navy.

The troops and navy will keep Egypt in subjection only as long as the workers in the British Isles support the imperialist campaigns of their rulers. The general strike was a greater blow to British prestige and British strength in Egypt than the loss of half the British navy.

We can look for a new upsurge of the national liberation movement in Egypt very soon, accompanied by support from the British labor movement, not alone in sympathetic resolutions but in deeds.

There is another route to India from the east and it is important not only for India but for Britain's power in China.

Upon this matter British labor has already spoken and the general strike, speeding up its drive to the left, will bring new complications for British imperialism to worry over.

(To be continued.)

## PA. LABOR PARTY STANDS BEHIND BRITISH STRIKE

### Pledges Its Support to English Workers

ERIE, Pa., May 11.—The Pennsylvania State Labor Party convention here unanimously adopted a resolution to send a cablegram to the British Trade Union Congress expressing its sympathy and solidarity with the striking British workers.

This resolution pledging the support of the Pennsylvania Labor Party to the British workers' strike was passed amid great enthusiasm. The resolution was brought before the convention by Delegate Bradish of the Brownsville Local Union No. 2230 of the United Mine Workers of America.

A resolution calling on the executive committee of the Pennsylvania Labor Party to carry on a constant propaganda to get local unions throughout the state to affiliate with the labor party and to broaden the scope of the labor party so that other working class organizations besides unions, may become a part of the labor party was defeated by the reactionaries in the convention.

## PENNSYLVANIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR GREET'S BRITISH STRIKERS

ERIE, Penn., May 13.—Yesterday's session of the State Federation of Labor convention amid great enthusiasm decided to send a cablegram of congratulation and greetings to the British strikers of the successful termination of the strike.

## ITALIAN LIRE FALLS 15 POINTS; REACHES NEW LOW OF 3.84 CENTS

NEW YORK, May 13.—The Italian lire declined 15 points and recorded a new low quotation of the year at 3.84 cents to the lire today. Foreign exchange dealers reported that most of the selling pressure came from the European money centers where bankers and traders were exchanging their lire for British pounds and French francs.

War Veterans Oppose Prohibition  
NEW YORK, May 11.—An organized drive for light wines and beer has been launched by the world war veterans. The men, who represented twenty-four states, formed the world war veterans' light wines and beer league.

## GENERAL STRIKE TAUGHT TOILERS MANY LESSONS

### Tory Rule Must Make Good on Its Pledges

By W. N. EWER

Foreign Editor London Daily Herald

(Cable to Federated Press.)  
LONDON, May 13.—The end of the general strike came with dramatic suddenness.

Following informal conversations initiated on government suggestion by Sir Herbert Samuel, chairman of the coal commission, whose report played such a big part in pre-strike negotiations, the General Council of Trade Unions yesterday morning saw Premier Baldwin and several ministers. The premier and ministers gave informal assurances that the government was prepared to adopt suggestions contained in Samuel's memorandum on proposed settlement in the coal industry.

May Resume Struggle.

The Trades Union Council was of the opinion that this provided a "fair deal" to the miners and called off the general strike. Government officials pretend the strike is called off unconditionally and that the cabinet knows nothing about the Samuel proposals. The fact is that pledges were given. If these pledges are broken Baldwin will not only be guilty of a flagrant breach of faith, but a renewal of the struggle is inevitable.

The Samuel terms are very similar to those proposed by labor at one point of the pre-strike negotiations. These terms are:

1. Subsidy renewed for reasonable period to allow for negotiations.  
2. National Wages Board.

3. No revision of wage rates until sufficient assurances are given of measures for reorganization of industry recommended by coal commission being adopted.

4. If, after all, new means of meeting financial difficulties are necessary, any such revision shall, (a) not adversely affect wages of lower paid men, (b) fix minimum under which miners wages must not be reduced.

It is understood that notices are to be immediately withdrawn. The miners will meet Friday to consider proposals.

Means Great Advance.

If the miners accept and the government does not break faith, the net result of the strike has been to compel resumption of negotiations, an extension of the subsidy, the immediate beginning of the reorganization of the industry and the abandonment of the proposed wage cuts which were presented as ultimatum.

The psychological effects are even more far-reaching. Labor learned thru this struggle of its own power, the enormous power of the strike weapon. Labor gained in these past nine days new inspiration, new enthusiasm, new energy. On the other hand the government classes have been nervous, bewildered and obviously losing confidence in their grip on affairs.

The moral effect will be even more important in the coming years than the terms of settlement itself. The feeling is that the strike has been a tremendous triumph with results which will mark 1926 as the beginning of a very definite epoch in the history of this country.

## Arrest the Head of Western Diploma Mill

DES MOINES, Ia., May 9.—J. W. MacLennan was arrested as the head of a diploma mill which gave doctors, ministers and other "students" doctor's degrees in anything from pedagogy to chiropractic. He operated under the name of the Oskaloosa College, which is now defunct, but which at one time made an excellent reputation.

## A. C. W. TURNS DOWN AMNESTY FOR EXPELLED

### First Convention Battle Over Resolution

By JACK JOHNSTONE.

(Special Wire to Daily Worker.)

MONTREAL, May 13.—The first tilt between left and right came in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' convention this afternoon when Abraham Beckerman of the New York organization reported unfavorably on the resolutions committee on a resolution calling for amnesty for expelled and suspended members.

Beckerman said: "The committee has no knowledge of any members who have been expelled for opposing the policies of the amalgamated administration nor have we any knowledge of any member being punished for political reasons. Any member who has been expelled, suspended, fined or in any other way punished by his local organization has recourse in the provisions of the constitution permitting him to appeal to higher bodies and to the convention itself. The committee therefore recommends non-concurrence."

Minority Report.

Delegate Plato of Rochester submitted a verbal minority report. He stated that to deny amnesty was to deny citizenship within the amalgamated and that, rather, there should be united forces and a fight against the common enemy. Shulman of Montreal stated that he could not reconcile the committee's denial of persecution with the fact that even in the officer's reports cases of punishment for political opinions were mentioned. Shulman said that those expelled had helped to build the organization from the beginning. He was about to mention names when Hillman, the chair, ruled him out of order.

Levin of Chicago.

Manager Levin of the Chicago joint board said that in Chicago agreement had been suspended and that sixteen had been reinstated and only one expelled. He created the impression that there were only four members suspended in the whole country. Peters of Rochester said that the accusation of committing crimes against and disrupting the organization was the same method used by the capitalist government against working-class prisoners.

How the Cutters Do It.

Rumillo and Lisco, both of Rochester, also spoke for amnesty, pointing out that expulsions took place solely on the ground of opposition to local and national administration. Number of New York frankly admitted that if the matter were left to the cutters, a great many more would be thrown out of the organization than there had been.

No Good Anyway.

Beckerman said that even if the convention passed the amnesty resolutions none would be reinstated anyway, because it would be left to the officers to interpret what was a political crime. He said that the opposition had issued a leaflet advocating no payment of dues.

N. Y. Still "Sick Man."

Plato summed up for the minority report. He said that New York was still the "sick man" of the organization. He said the door should be left open and criticism invited. The proper medicine, he stated, was to grant amnesty. All the opposition members had done was to try to correct mistakes and point the way in which the organization should go.

Roll Call Overruled.

Plato demanded a roll call and was overruled by Hillman on the ground that the rules committee had made no provision for it. Hillman closed the debate on the amnesty resolution with a demagogic speech for tolerance, but at the same time said that the resolution asked the convention to abolish the constitution. The case, he said, was not worth two minutes' time of the convention, but that this was the time to call to the attention of other organizations to what game was being played. He twisted the meaning of the resolution, stating that it would give amnesty to the detective, Krupinsky, who had been expelled as a spy.

Fifty Against.

About fifty delegates voted against the majority report of the committee. A Rochester delegate again got the floor to ask for a roll call and was again overruled by Hillman.

James Simpson, vice-president of the Canadian Trade Union Congress, spoke on the British miners' strike and urged that American labor organize a labor party. He said that in Toronto the Central Trades Council, the Labor Party, the Communists and socialists all worked together. He praised the Amalgamated for its policy of not trying to exterminate those who disagree with the administration politically.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do to night. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

ROBERT GOLDSTEIN AND WIFE, at 3563 W. 13th St., active left wingers in the Fur Workers' Union, announce the arrival of a fine baby boy, born on Sunday, May 9.

## Bosses Seeking Weapon Against General Strike

(Continued from page 1.)

as a general rush back to work was a condition upon which the government plans were built.

The continuance of the railroad strike adds to a serious situation which is rapidly developing.

Employers Fight Unionism.

Other employers are reported to be adopting measures to destroy trade unionism in their branches of industries, following the lead of the railroad companies in declaring a lockout.

The announcement today that the railway clerks, who were not out in the general strike, have decided to join the new strike movement, threw consternation into the camp of the government.

The claim of anti-labor forces that, also a new deadlock presents a crisis, the contest now is one "between capital and labor rather than between labor and the government," seems to indicate tactics of attempting to free the government of responsibility, to give the struggle a "non-political" character and thus enable the employers to work thru the government as a "neutral" force between labor and capital.

Government in "Neutral" Role.

Today the government attempted to appear in a new role as neutral mediator between capital and labor. Premier Baldwin arose in the house of commons and tried to present the case as one in which the government protects labor against capital. Admitting that labor now faces a general lockout, as the employers place restrictions upon the return of strikers to their jobs as a result of the calling off of the general strike, Baldwin said that the government will not "countenance any attempt on the part of the employers to force wage reductions against returning strikers."

Meantime the movement of armed forces to strategic points continues, and everywhere the strikers are receiving notice that their return to work is conditional upon their signing new agreements.

The officials of the British railways, after their announcement that they reserve the right to take back only such employees as they choose, and under conditions which "will be calculated to make another general strike most difficult," and that the strikers will be locked out until they agree to these conditions, issued the following statement:

Statement of Rail Barons.

"The companies feel compelled to make these reservations in the interest of the public and to safeguard the future peace and discipline on the railways."

"Rumors that the companies are refusing to take back men except at wage reductions are absolutely incorrect."

"All men who can be employed immediately are being accepted for duty and others will be accepted as soon as possible, subject to two conditions, first, every man who left his work without notice has broken his contract of service and the companies feel that they must reserve any rights they possess in the matter; secondly, a number of men in positions of trust have gone on strike and others have been guilty of acts of intimidation and violence. The companies propose to examine these cases individually and meanwhile they reserve their decisions regarding them."

Trade Union Council in Session.

The Trade Union Council held a long session and is reported to have reviewed the entire situation, after which it issued a statement that it is prepared to "offer stubborn resistance" unless all strikers are permitted to return to their work.

## German Steel Magnates Aid Fascist Effort

(Continued from page 1.)

paragraph, was to have been adopted. The new constitution provided that any refusing appointment in the new government was to be summarily executed as well as any striker against the fascist dictatorship. No trials were to be given anyone implicated in any uprising against the fascist power. The army was to be entirely reorganized. It was to be officered by generals loyal to the fascists.

Raid Monarchist Clubs.

The Olympic Sport Club, the Ostmark and the Viking clubs were ordered dissolved by the government and their treasuries confiscated, as it was discovered that members of the monarchist clubs were a part of the military forces of the fascists thru documents seized in their headquarters.

Police are being concentrated from many points outside of Berlin, ostensibly to be used against the fascist putsch. It is stated in many circles that Severing, minister of the interior, is using the political situation as a pretext to concentrate police and troops in Berlin preparatory to the demonstrations of the Communists that will take place on May 23. It is stated that 90,000 Communists are expected to visit the German capital on that day.

Arrest Few Conspirators.

Two hundreds of raids are being carried on in Berlin and a great mass of evidence has been gathered on the planned fascist coup implicating many very few arrests have been made. Some of those who were arrested were immediately released on a superficial examination.

## SACCO, VANZETTI DENIED RETRIAL AND FACE DEATH

### Only the Workers' Mass Protest Can Save Them

(I. L. D. Press Service.)

BOSTON, May 13.—Convicted in 1920 for the alleged murder of a shoe company paymaster, Frederick A. Parmenter, and Alessandro Bandelli, his guard, and the robbery of the payroll, Nicola Sacco and Bartholomeo Vanzetti, two Italian workers have now been brought one step closer to the electric chair by the ruling of the supreme court of Massachusetts which has just refused to grant them a new trial.

For six years the progressive, liberals, and the organized labor movement has carried on an incessant campaign of protest and defense of the two convicted men in a desperate attempt to save them from execution on charges which were obviously the result of a conspiracy against the workers who had spent the greater part of their lives in the work of defending the interests of workers and the labor movement.

Railroaded.

It was shown that at the trial the burden of the prosecution's case was not so much the declaration that the two men had been murdered by Sacco and Vanzetti, since it was proved among other points, that the bullets found did not at all coincide with the bullets in the revolver which was owned by Vanzetti, the prosecution instead, played upon the prejudices of the court and jury by harping on the fact that both Sacco and Vanzetti were radicals, "anarchists," and foreigners. At the height of the post-war hysteria they were convicted.

The treatment accorded the prisoners, pending their appeal, has been such that they have at various times had to be confined to hospital prisons or an insane asylum.

World Interest.

Their case aroused not only interest in the United States but thruout the world. In every corner of the world labor demonstrations were held protesting the imprisonment and frame-up. Labor papers everywhere took up their cause. Anatole France, the late dean of French letters known to the world of culture, sent a special appeal to the American people to prevent the legal execution of these two barely known Italian workers. Thruout Europe resolutions were adopted by tens of thousands of organizations expressing solidarity with the defense.

Great Protest in U. S.

In America, hardly a man in public life with the slightest liberal inclinations but protested the arrests, the imprisonment and the planned killing. Literally hundreds of newspapers, journals, and periodicals of all kinds expressed their opinion on the case in a manner favorable to the defense. But not that, nor the repeated exposures of the testimony and even the witness of the prosecution, has prevented the action of the supreme court.

Workers Only Hope.

One hope only is now left to these two men who have borne up so bravely during the fight for their freedom. It is the development of a tremendous movement of protest and solidarity and demonstration which may lead to preventing the authorities from carrying out their intention to lead Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair.

International Labor Defense has already issued a statement in which it reiterates its uncompromising solidarity with the two workers and urges a mass protest movement. According to reports, pardon by the governor of Massachusetts alone can save Sacco and Vanzetti free.

## STATEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE ON THE SACCO-VANZETTI CASE.

The refusal of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts to grant a new trial to the two Italian workers, Nicola Sacco and Bartholomeo Vanzetti, who were convicted some six years ago on a framed-up charge of murder because of their activities in behalf of the labor movement among Massachusetts workers, brings them one more step closer to the electric chair.

Neither Sacco nor Vanzetti are guilty of one crime charged against them. Guilty are those who have organized this cold-blooded conspiracy to place the responsibility for the death of one paymaster of the Slater and Miller Shoe company on two innocent workers in order to accomplish the legal murder of these brave working class fighters.

International Labor Defense reiterates its thoro solidarity with the defense and cause of Sacco and Vanzetti and urges all workers to join in a huge protest movement whose strength will be able to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the judicial murder which now stares them in the face.

International Labor Defense, James P. Cannon, National Secretary.

Open your eyes! Look around! There are the stories of the workers' struggles around you begging to be written up. Do it! Send it in! Write as you fight!

## WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT ON THE CALLING OFF OF THE BRITISH GENERAL STRIKE

(Continued from page 1.)

gle by the militant masses of the British workers, but it was not a struggle to their taste or liking.

THE right wing leader of the Trade Union Congress refused to recognize the fact that a general strike in Britain under the circumstances in which it was called, was necessarily a political struggle against the government, and to act upon the implications of such a struggle. They tried, thru their propaganda, to convince the workers that the strike was an ordinary trade union struggle over wage questions. They refused contributions from other countries, notably from the Soviet Union, which were an expression of solidarity and would help win the struggle. They ignored the fact that it was the government which was acting for the mine owners, that it was the government which was mobilizing against the workers—that it was the government which was preparing the army and navy for use against the government which was preparing the army and navy for use against the workers.

They shrank back before the stubborn fact that the class struggle in Great Britain has developed to the stage in which it presents itself as a struggle for political power. They refused to prepare the workers for this struggle. They refused to lead the workers in this struggle. They preferred to betray the militant fighting spirit of the British workers—a betrayal which is written in the compromise with the government on the basis of which the strike was called off.

The Thomases, Hendersons and MacDonalds cannot, however, halt the forward march of the British workers thru their acting as the lackeys of the British ruling class.

THE economic conditions, growing out of the world war, which are the basic causes of the revolutionization of the British workers, persist. Great Britain has lost her dominant position in world trade to the United States. Her basic industries are producing less than before 1914. There is a constant army of unemployed of over a million workers.

The British capitalists and their government cannot solve these problems. They have been striving in vain since the end of the war. They can be solved only by a proletarian revolution, and it is toward this proletarian revolution that the British workers are moving.

The British workers have tried a labor government as a means of securing relief from unbearable economic conditions. They found the labor government brought them no results. They have now tried a general strike which their leaders limited to a wage and hours struggle, resulting in a betrayal.

THE experiences of the labor government and the general strike are stages in the revolutionization of the British strike. Just as the failure of the labor government resulted in the growth of a tremendous left sentiment and the strengthening of the influence of the Communist Party, so the betrayal of the general strike will drive the British working masses to the left. The Thomases, Hendersons and MacDonalds have struck another blow at their influence among the British workers and strengthened the position of leadership which the Communist Party is winning.

The future in Great Britain will hold greater struggles than that which has just closed—struggles in which the right wing leaders will not have the opportunity to steal the workers' victories thru their compromises.

The British workers have shown a splendid spirit of solidarity. Altho victory has been made harder of achievement for them by their right wing leaders, they will go forward in the struggle and the victory in the future will be theirs.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,  
WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA,  
C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary.

## WM. F. DUNNE

Editor of the Daily Worker

Will Speak Tonight at

## The Daily Worker Builders' Meeting

NORTHWEST HALL

North and Western Avenues, 8 P. M.

DON'T MISS THIS IMPORTANT MEETING!

## HAUGEN MAKES CONCESSIONS ON FARM AID

### Seek Enactment of Bill Before Congress Closes

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Representative Haugen, democrat of Iowa, has made a number of concessions in his \$735,000,000 farm price stabilization bill in an effort to secure its enactment before adjournment of congress.

In a series of amendments Haugen cut the federal outlay to \$175,000,000 and provided that the equalization fee charged farmers should be made available at once. The equalization fee would not be levied immediately on cotton.

No Union-Made Bread.

NEW ORLEANS—(FP)—There is no bread bearing the union label in New Orleans, though it has a population of 460,000 with 50,000 union workers.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop

## THREATEN USE OF TROOPS IN CUBAN STRIKE

### Ultimatum Issued to 14,000 Railroaders

HAVANA, Cuba, May 13.—President Machado today gave 14,000 railway workers who walked out at 9 p. m. yesterday seventy-two hours to return. All traffic on the entire island is paralyzed and also electric trains and ferries to nearby towns from Havana.

Will Use Military.

President Machado told the brotherhood officials that he will not stand for the national activities being tied up at this time. He ordered mail, medicine and food trains to be started by interior points at once. He also ordered the railways to try to operate trains, promising all the military protection needed.

Shut Off Power.

The railways provide power for light in all towns and cities along their lines. The strikers shut off the current late last night.

MILITANT—MASS ORGAN of the Polish Workers in America!

## TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA

(A Weekly)

If you are a Polish worker—or know one—

Subscribe! \$2.50 a year, \$1.50 six months. Canada and Foreign: \$2.75 a year, \$1.50 six months

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## Organization Meetings

## Workers (Communist) Party

## Social Affairs Resolutions

## Work Among the Foreign-Born

By JACK STACHEL

THERE were those who believed that the reorganization of the Party on the basis of shop nuclei and international branches would put an end to all work among the foreign born. In fact, many of those who were opposed to the reorganization of the Party were opposed on this ground. Now, when the Party is fairly well reorganized; that is, now that the old language branches are abolished and the skeleton organization of nuclei and international branches has been formed and begins to function, we can see that all those fears were not founded on facts, but that, on the contrary, with the reorganization of the Party and the organization of fractions in the different non-party workers' organizations that came with the reorganization of the Party apparatus, the work among the foreign-born workers has increased tremendously and has furthermore assumed a more systematic and proletarian character. Where before the work was carried on in sporadic fashion we have today well functioning fractions carrying on the work. Furthermore our comrades are at the present time working in many organizations that they have heretofore entirely neglected and some of which were even unknown to them.

## Immense Field for Work

That the field of work among the foreign-born workers is immense can be seen from the following figures giving the percentage of foreign born in the American industries:

Iron and steel	58%
Meat packing	61
Bituminous coal	62
Textiles	62
Clothing	69
Leather	67
Furniture	59
Petroleum	57

Of course this does not mean that all of these workers must be reached in the foreign language. It is true that many of them speak English and are fairly well "Americanized," but the great bulk of them must still be reached thru the propaganda in their

own language, and since there is lacking trade union organization in most of these industries they are to be found in the different fraternal organizations. These fraternal organizations are organized locally and nationally and include millions of workers. Most of these national organizations consist of every wing of the population from the Nationalists down to the Communists, and it is very important for the Communists to carry on the work in these organizations, and to be able to reach the great masses of the foreign born with the Communist press in their language.

In many of the languages the church also has a strong influence among the working masses, the best example being the Polish. Here also we need the language Communist press to counteract the poison propaganda of the church. Furthermore the labor bureaucracy in many of the unions maintain a press of their own in the particular language, thereby dominating the masses of their language and bargaining with them as a bloc, selling them to the different factions of the bureaucracy from time to time. Here again it is very important that the Communists be able to speak to the masses in their own language.

To summarize, while it is true that, due to the restriction of immigration, a larger proportion of the workers can read and write English, the field of work in the foreign language is very great and will remain for a long time to come. We must therefore have our fractions in all the language organizations of the workers, maintain our press, so that we can carry on our work among the foreign born masses and counteract the propaganda of the nationalists, the church, the bosses, and the bureaucrats. Our fractions in the different organizations must build around themselves all the sympathetic elements, and they must see to it that the fraternal organization becomes the source of support for the Communist language press.

## Must "Americanize" Foreign Language Work

Our Party fractions, national and local, as well as the fractions in all

non-party organizations must pay more attention to America. They must do what one of the comrades advice the Italian fraction "to rediscover America." Our fractions are following the bourgeois organizations too much in keeping the minds of the workers occupied with problems of the home country only. Of course when a problem of the home country is an issue we must utilize the issue, but we must always bring out the concrete problems of the foreign born in America. We must do more basic work. More work in the factories, in the unions, to reach the foreign born. We must participate in all the struggles of the American working class. Our language press must carry news and articles on all the American problems of the workers. We must have more workers correspondence in our language press.

In the fraternal organization we must raise the issues of the American workers, thus creating the dividing line between the bourgeois and the proletarian elements. We must at the same time follow the policy of the United Front in these organizations on concrete issues. We must attempt to win the petty bourgeois elements to our side and we can certainly win many of them and neutralize another considerable section.

Our fractions must bring the Party campaigns into the fraternal organizations. The issue of the protection of the foreign born is of course at the present time the principal campaign that must be brought before the foreign-born organization, but other issues like the organization of the unorganized, against the injunction, for a labor party, must be brought into these organizations, but always in connection with the concrete needs facing the workers in these organizations.

## Work Among English Speaking and Youth

The language fractions must not only themselves, but also thru their organizations in which they work, educate the foreign-born workers to the necessity of tying up and uniting the struggles of the entire working class.

To this end, our foreign press must participate in the DAILY WORKER campaign with the same zeal and intensity as they do in the campaign to raise funds for the language press. Our comrades in the shops must regularly sell the DAILY WORKER. They must collect subs for the DAILY WORKER. In most cases there are only a few in their shops who speak the same language that they do while the great bulk speak either English or many other languages. But all of the workers understand a little English and where we cannot reach them with their particular paper we can appeal to them in the English language.

Our language fractions and language papers must pay more attention to the work among the young workers and the children, all of whom speak English. To this end every Party organ in the foreign languages must have at least once a week an English section. I would suggest for the daily papers at least once a week a column for the young worker, and at least once a week a column for the children in the English language. Our language fractions must aid in the building up of the Young Workers League and the Young Pioneers.

## Towards Better Organizations

Our main tasks at the present time in the foreign language work are the following:

1. Bring back to the Party those who did not register or those who are not attending meetings regularly, or who are otherwise inactive. They will strengthen our fractions in the outside organizations and provide the necessary apparatus to carry on the work while it is at the same time strengthening the general party apparatus.
2. Organize fractions in all outside organizations where we have two or more members.
3. Build the left wing in all these organizations. United Front.
4. More basic work and on concrete issues facing the American workers.
5. More attention to the problems of the workers as a whole.
6. More attention to the young workers and the children.

## FORGERY OF 'RED' DOCUMENTS IS A PARIS INDUSTRY

## Prof. Milukoff Caught With Goods This Time.

(Special Correspondent)

PARIS—(By Mail)—The latest attempt to work up a "red scare" in Europe is singularly clumsy. How even Professor Milukoff came to publish in his Paris anti-Bolshevik paper, Les Dernieres Nouvelles, such transparent and nonsensical falsifications as have been widely reproduced in the press last week, is rather a mystery.

To recall the story it may briefly be said that six South American Communists, said to be returning from a conference in Moscow, were reported to have called at the Paris office of Milukoff's journal and to have described themselves as disillusioned and disgusted with the ways of the Communist International and therefore determined to expose its secret plans.

They declared that the International, in secret conclave, had decided on the printing of large amounts of forged foreign bank notes in order to finance its activities.

## Unknown in Moscow

And the "Committee on Foreign Propaganda" had decided to abandon the principle of opposition to acts of individual terrorism and to organize the commission of such acts.

The six signatories were not delegates to the meeting, and nothing is known of them in Moscow. There was only one Latin-American representative in Moscow.

The statement that the International had adopted the completely un-Marxist principle of individual terrorism is on the face of it ridiculous. But whence comes these falsifications?

## Document Purveyors

I am informed that there has been considerable activity in Paris recently on the part of purveyors of forged "Communist" documents. These hawkers are not Spanish or Portuguese—they are often Russian-speaking Jews.

An examination of the document shows clearly enuf the nature of its source. Note the use of the statement about the "Committee on Foreign Propaganda." No such committee exists in Moscow. But its name recurs time after time in other forged "Communist" documents with which we are familiar—the products of the Drushlovsky "forgery factories" in Berlin and Vienna, which have been very thoroughly exposed during the past two years.

## Stupid Blunders

Milukoff's paper published a facsimile reproduction of the signatures and titles of the six "delegates" which were appended to the document.

This is somewhat unfortunate—for the forgers. The first and second signatures—of Gomez and Armas—are in writing that is startlingly similar. The same applies to the third and fourth signatures, while the last two are obviously signed by the same hand.

The "Third International" is mentioned six times in this "Spanish" document, and each time the word used is not correct Spanish. The Spanish word is "Internacional." In the document it is spelled either "International"—which is English or German—or "Internationale," which is nothing. No Spanish-speaking person could ever substitute a "u" for a "c," as is done here.

## Need of Farmer-Labor Party in Indiana Seen

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 13.—"Capacity to pay" is on the tongue of every farmer in the United States and especially in Indiana as election time for United States senator is rapidly approaching, with a revolt threatened against the administration and not much good feeling for the democrats. Opportunity presents itself, to the farmer-labor forces, for forming a party of their own, at this time, more than at any time for many years.

The democrats have no leaders and the republicans are discredited. The farmers say that legislation is made to protect the big corporations in their "capacity to pay." They want the same kind of treatment from congress, but do not get it. The debts they owe are not being paid, because they cannot make their production cover expenses. Farm legislation has been side-tracked so often that the revolt against the old parties is getting wide-spread thruout the western states. The deplorable thing is, however, that they have no constructive political leadership. There is in the co-operatives, some foundation to build from and the farmer-labor party program is badly needed at this time in these organizations.

## THREE ROOM APARTMENT—

to share with girl comrades. Miss Jackson, 511 West 130th St., New York City, Apt. 66. Rent \$40 per month.

## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CHICAGO YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP MEETING  
Friday, May 14, 1926, 8 P. M.  
VILNIS, 3116 So. Halsted Street  
JOHN WILLIAMSON,  
reporting on

"ENLARGED PLENUM OF THE Y. C. I. AND ITS RESOLUTION ON THE YOUNG WORKERS' LEAGUE OF AMERICA."

## Some Remarks on Reorganization

By I. RIJAK

SEVERAL months have passed since we have been reorganized on the basis of concentration groups and shop nuclei. Now, after this reorganization and after this period of work, we must take a survey of the work we have done in this period and of the achievements and failures in our work.

The mere fact that the majority of our members are still in the concentration groups shows that we are far from being an organization which has attained a mass character. What do we mean by the concentration group? First of all we must answer that it is not a shop nucleus, but a united group of comrades working in the same neighborhood. Also we are not as yet organized on the basis of shop nuclei, we must point out the success attained by us since our start in reorganization. The best proof of our development is the growing number of our shop nuclei and the diminishing number of the concentration groups.

Members of the Y. W. L. must remember that the concentration group is a factory for producing shop nuclei, and that, like every factory, it must be efficiently built in order to be more productive. Because of the reorganization of our League on the basis of the concentration groups we have succeeded in overcoming many socialist tendencies, such as territorial ideology formerly so deeply rooted in the ranks of the Y. W. L.

Thru reorganization on the basis of the concentration groups we have suc-

ceeded in bringing to life such an important slogan as: EVERY MEMBER OF THE LEAGUE AN ACTIVE WORKER.

The stimulation of activity and responsibility, the overcoming of territorial ideology, strong tendency towards mass work, better understanding of the needs of the American young worker—this is what we have accomplished thru the concentration groups. But even here there is one danger which must be prevented in time. If a concentration group consisting of four or five comrades is formed in a section where there are no big factories or shops, it has no field for mass activity. Such a group, then, will have no vital work and the comrades will not be very much interested in their group. Then, as a result, will come again the same old monotonous, routine and dull meetings with no real work. Such a concentration group will very quickly become demoralized.

It is necessary to quickly liquidate such concentration groups and place the comrades of those groups into living and working concentration groups. By doing this we will draw comrades into active work and will, to some extent, enlarge the working concentration groups.

Not for a moment must we fool ourselves and imagine that it will take but a short time to have our League working on the basis of shop and factory nuclei. This can be accomplished only after a long period of real mass work and thru a correct Bolshevik approach to the American laboring youth.

The best method of creating shop nuclei is mass work led by a well organized concentration group.

## PIONEER AFFAIR.

PHILADELPHIA.—Comrades of the Workers Party and Young Workers League! Our slogan is ALWAYS READY! We want you to adopt this slogan and carry it out on the 14th of May—the day set for the Pioneer mass meeting, and the 16th of May at 2 p. m. at 521 York avenue; Sunday at 10 a. m. at the same address for the convention.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

## KANSAS CITY CONFERENCE LAYS BASIS FOR REAL PARTY IN WEST

KANSAS CITY, May 13.—A conference of the Workers (Communist) Party units in the unorganized agrarian midwest central states—Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado, was held in Kansas City. The conference laid the foundation for unified district propaganda and agitation, co-ordinating the work of the cities of this territory. A district committee of nine was elected and provisions made for sub-districts. Arrangements to finance a full-time organizer will be carried out as soon as possible.

The conference was united on all major points. Trade union work among farmers and farm organizations and co-operatives; work among women, Negroes, youth, defense and relief; reorganization of the party; the DAILY WORKER and other papers. Research work and many other vital problems were discussed and strategy for the district planned.

Reorganization of the party in this district is in its first stage. All agree that the party is on the right road.

The outline for youth work will mobilize the units with systematic work to enable every city to have a Young Workers (Communist) League functioning. Excursions of the local agit-prop committee into the farm districts loaded with literature for the farmer have been laid out. Literature—vest pocket size—for the farmer on trade unions, united front with city workers, labor party, etc., are to be arranged.

It is planned to have Worker Correspondents' classes in all cities to increase the number of Worker Correspondents for the press. Builders' Clubs are to be formed to help the third annual drive of The DAILY WORKER.

Systematic work among the farmers to enable us to bridge the gaps between the farmers' progressive movement of Texas and the Dakotas and to unite all the central states from the gulf to Canada, is one of the great tasks before the party here.

Every Worker Correspondent must be a subscriber to the American Worker Correspondent. Are you one?

## Walter M. Trumbull

Soldier, recently released from a twenty-year sentence for agitation in the U. S. army, speaks in

Sunday, DETROIT MAY  
2:30 p. m. MICH. 16

at the

## FINNISH HALL

5963 Fourteenth (near McGraw)

Hear This Fighter for the Working Class!

Auspices International Labor Defense.

## Chas. Brower Memorial Library of New York Workers' School Opens

NEW YORK, May 13.—The Charles Brower Memorial Library of the New York Workers' School is now ready for use by all comrades and sympathizers. It is located at 108 East 14th street.

The library now has about 700 bound volumes on sociology, economics, politics, labor movement, socialism and Communism. It has about 1,000 pamphlets on those subjects. A great number of the best modern books on American political and economic conditions are being added.

## Request to Friendly Labor Organizations—Keep June 6th Open

A picnic is arranged by the Russian Ukrainian and Polish Workers' Societies for Sunday, June 6, at Marvel Inn Grove, Milwaukee Ave., opposite St. Adalbert's Cemetery.

All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange other affairs on that day.

## Foster Speaks in Detroit on Wednesday

DETROIT, Mich., May 13.—Wm. Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, will speak on "The Labor Improvements of Europe, America and Russia" Wednesday night, May 19, at 8 o'clock, in the House of the Trades, corner Grand and St. Aubin avenues, under the auspices of the Detroit Trade Union Educational League. Admission is 25 cents.

## Trumbull Speaks in Detroit on Sunday

DETROIT, May 13.—Walter Trumbull will speak in Detroit, Sunday afternoon, May 16, at 2:30 o'clock at the Finnish Hall, 5963 Fourteenth St. near McGraw. The meeting was arranged by the International Labor Defense.

## SECTION 9-A NEW YORK HOLDS ITS MEMBERSHIP MEETING SUNDAY NIGHT.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 13.—A meeting of Section 9-A will be held Monday evening, May 17, at 6 o'clock at 45 Ten Eyck St.

All members must be present. No excuses will be accepted for failing to attend this meeting.

## Organize Bakers.

CHICAGO — (FP) — One hundred union bakers a day are giving their time to the Chicago drive launched by the joint organization committee of Locals 2, 13, 48, 62 and 237, Bakery & Confectionery Workers Intl. union. Each local is obligated to furnish 20 men a day to canvass neighborhoods where nonunion bread and cake is being sold.

## CHAMORRO RULE IS CHALLENGED BY NICARAGUANS

## Reactionary Dictator Fights for Life

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Information reaching Washington from Nicaragua shows that Gen. Chamorro, reactionary dictator, must now fight for his life and for the continuance of his regime, which was set up last fall in consequence of his military coup against the legally elected liberal government. Vice-President Sacasa, now a refugee in Washington, has cabled the liberal rebels in Bluefields, on the Atlantic coast of the republic, that he is sending them funds and is confident of their early triumph.

Chamorro has been denied American recognition because he got control of Nicaragua by unconstitutional means. He has failed to sell in New York the Nicaraguan national bank or the national railroad, since the Nicaraguan liberals and labor organizations, repressed by him, sent out warning that they would repudiate any such sale of stolen national property. Now he has announced a levy of \$500,000 on the property of Nicaraguan citizens, in order to equip his forces for putting down the present revolt at Bluefields. Chamorro knows that if he leaves upon American citizens' property in Nicaragua, in any way except thru regularly distributed taxation, the state department will protest vigorously.

The usual American warship has been sent to Bluefields to watch developments, and to take on board any American citizens who may be in danger from the civil war. Unofficial opinion in Washington is that Chamorro will fall and his forces disperse, owing to the fact that he has been unable to raise money enough to maintain a military government in defiance of Washington.

## NEW YORK "NATURE FRIENDS" HOLD HIKE ON SUNDAY.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The tourist club, The Nature Friends, will hold a hike this Sunday, May 16, to the Catskill Aqueduct. The meeting place is Van Cortlandt Subway Station (242nd street), downstairs, at 7:30 o'clock in the morning. Fare is 60 cents. Walking time will be about 4 hours.

## Union Nurses Win Overtime.

SYDNEY — (FP) — Nurses in all state and health institutions in New South Wales who are members of the Hospital Employees union have been granted a 44-hour week with overtime at time and a half. The hours of nurses in privately-controlled hospitals, who are not members of the union, are unaltered.



## THE SAD, SAD TALE OF POOR PICK AND SHOVEL.

(And the weeps they wept because they were too young to get subs for two little Red Papers.)  
The heart rending photographs by Wm. Gropper—from memory, of course.

"SHOVEL," says Pick, "you scooped a mouthful. You call a spade a spade and you dig right down to rock bottom. If we were young we'd sure be on our way to Moscow!"

"PICK," says Shovel, "you hit pay dirt that time. Just eemagin'—for every sub for The Young Worker and Young Comrade you get twice as many points as you do for the big papers. Pick, I tell ya, I wish I was young again!"

"SHOVEL," says Pick, "and don't forget that all the extra points means it's easier to get the premiums of a swell book of RED CAR-TOONS and the high class BUST OF LENIN. Them young Reds is sure lucky."

And then a little Johnny Red jumps up and says: "Banana oili—you birds could learn a lot of you read The Young Worker and The Young Comrade yourselves! Us kids will get the subs if you don't—and you ought to!"

Get the Point?

The moral of this tale (every tale has a moral) is that you're never too old to get subs for The Young Worker and Young Comrade—and never too young to get subs for The DAILY WORKER and the Workers Monthly.

## The Young Worker

(Semi-Monthly—\$1.00 a Year)

30 POINTS

## The Young Comrade

(Monthly—50c a Year)

10 POINTS

## Shove This Blank Right Off the Page!

Add your money and send both coin and clipping to



THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.  
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,  
Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed \$..... for sub to

The Young Worker.....months

The Young Comrade.....months

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

State .....



## Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

### THE WINNERS!

The first prize, "Whither England?" by Leon Trotsky, goes to a worker in the Eagle Pencil company in New York City. In his article, "Eagle Pencil Company Fears Workers' Point," he tells of the splendid response given by the workers to the first issue of their shop bulletin and the effect of its contents upon the bosses. Every worker should read this article. It appeared on the Worker Correspondents' page of the Wednesday, May 12, issue.

The second prize, "The Awakening of China," by James H. Dolsen, goes to a miner in Wyano, Pa., who wrote on a vital problem confronting the coal miners there. His article, "Wyano's Miners Fight Osborne Mines," appeared on the Worker Correspondents' page of Thursday, May 13.

The third prize, "Bars and Shadows," by Ralph Chaplin, goes to a worker in Tampico, Mexico, who tells of the formation of United Front Committees of Labor Organizations in Tampico. His article appears on this page.

### Next Week's Prizes!

"Lenin on Organization," a very valuable book, is offered for the first prize of next week's best Worker Correspondent story.

"Romance of New Russia," by Madeline Marx, a book to be enjoyed by everyone interested in how they live in Soviet Russia today, is offered as the second prize.

The Little Red Library, consisting of 8 booklets, practical as well as valuable (can be carried in a coat pocket), is offered as the third prize. Worker Correspondents: Send in your stories.

### WINNER OF THE THIRD PRIZE.

## TAMPICO LEADS IN MOVEMENT FOR FORMATION OF UNITED FRONT COMMITTEES OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

By a Worker Correspondent.

TAMPICO, Mexico, May 13.—The port of Tampico is one of the biggest labor centers in Mexico. It is here that the pulse of the Mexican labor movement can accurately be taken.

At present the workers in different labor organizations (with the exception of the C. R. O. M.) are beginning to realize the importance and the need for a united front of labor against the capitalist class. They are taking steps towards the creation of more or less permanent committees that will represent and fight for the interests of the workers.

The Communist local here is small. Their members, however, are very active. Their move towards the united labor front was due to the persistent agitation of the Communists. Tampico labor's united front has become a reality thanks to the efforts of the Communists.

**May Day Celebration.**  
The May Day celebration here was very effective and demonstrated the power of a united labor front. The city remained at a standstill during the daylight hours. Not one important place was open. There was no traffic moving on the streets—not even a jitney.

From about 8 o'clock in the morning a parade composed of all the local organizations marched thru the city until about 11:30 o'clock, carrying banners and slogans all showing the need of the united labor front.

After the parade a monster crowd gathered in the Plaza and almost every organization had a speaker address the workers, who in spite of the burning tropical sun, stood almost motionless as they listened to them.

**Mass Meeting.**  
At four o'clock in the afternoon a mass meeting was held in one of the largest theaters in Tampico. The speakers pointed out the meaning of May Day to the workers and urged them to carry on a continental struggle against the capitalist system. The name of Lenin was mentioned frequently by the speakers.

The united front committee formed here is becoming a national movement. Thanks to the Communists and other militant elements in the labor movement this will be accomplished.

**Imperialist Tools Fear Unity.**  
Attempts are continually being made by tools of imperialism here to hinder the progress of these united front committees. In their press and speeches they shout to the workers: "Do not trust the Communists and the socialists." Their efforts to create distrust are to no avail. The Mexican workers realize their interests and are forming these committees.

Tampico, which is one of the big cities to take the lead in that respect, has over 150,000 workers, most of whom are workers in the oil industry.

### Prolet-Tribune No. 8 Will Be Out Saturday at Workers' House

The eighth number of Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living newspaper by the Chicago worker correspondents of the Novy Mir, will be out this Saturday, May 15, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division street.

The Prolet-Tribune is the oldest living newspaper in this country, being published regularly for the last eight months. It is a powerful weapon in the hands of the worker correspondents who are fighting the white guards and czarist lickspittles.

This will be the last indoor issue of the paper. The next number will be issued in the open, probably at some special picnic arranged for this purpose. Beginning at 8 p. m. Admission 25 cents.

## 500 CHARLEROI MINERS STRIKE AT Y. & O. MINE

### Demand Operators Sign Union Agreement

By a Worker Correspondent

MONESSEN, Pa., May 13.—Over 500 coal miners, all members of Local Union No. 593 of the United Mine Workers of America, have gone on strike at Charleroi. Every union miner in the Y. & O. mine at Charleroi, just across the river from here, is on strike.

The agreement of the miners' union with the bosses expired. The bosses refused to renew the agreement and also refused to agree to the union demand that the company employ only union men in all its mines. This company, it is stated, employed non-union miners in some of its mines.

The miners are determined to stick until they force the company to renew the agreement.

### Chicago Daily Worker Boosters Meet Friday

Every DAILY WORKER Builder should be present Friday May 14, 8 p. m., at the Northwest Hall, North and Western to hear Wm. F. Dunne speak on the English Labor Press.

At this meeting the DAILY WORKER drive will be fully discussed and talk over ways and means of getting every party member into the Chicago Boosters' Club. This will be the greatest Builders' Meeting held so far. Every live member should be there.

A committee from the worker correspondents class will attend this meeting.

### WORKER CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE SOVIET UNION

#### STAND TO AND DO AS WE DO

By J. MARTINOVICH, Worker Correspondent and One of Uncle Sam's Deportees.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—Under this title I write to you, comrades, and I wish you would not understand it as propaganda but as a most sincere statement. In one of Shakespeare's plays or stories it says: "Stand to and do as we do, faith, my air, and not fear, for every man is needed for victory."

Thruout the yellow papers of the United States you have had so many shining occasions to learn about the bad sides of the Russian working class and their party whose name has been displaced by the yellow and black editors of the bourgeoisie as well as by the renegade traitors of the social-democrats. But over here you can really see the truth about what our mighty organization did for the farmers and workers.

When they knocked the crown off the Romanoff's head they knocked off his head, too, and cleaned house of all the rats and lords. Then they opened the doors wide for the toilers whose ambition was suppressed by the czar's adherents for centuries. These men are active and wise and they know how it shall be good for the new generation to live in a state where there shall be no poor and no rich, no classes and therefore no class war either.

You will ask the question of how they are building up a new and just social order. For this purpose they take care of the tots who are the real buds of a Communist order of society, and second, the development of industry on their territory as high as possible. Of course these two things are the most necessary things and the hardest to do, and they take the longest time and are a painful process. But courageously they say, with a smile on their lips, "Neechevo, we work and we shall triumph."

You comrades who are reading our press know better than I can tell you how the industries are growing, some from 20 to 80 per cent. During the time of the entrenchment of soviet power they built nearly a hundred new electric stations. Of course you have many more electric stations in America, but they are not for workers, they are only built and invented for exploitation of your energy. If you could come over here, maybe if you saw that all the industry was not perfect yet, you might become a little disappointed, but if you saw their

young people that are organized in the "Komsomol" you would certainly exclaim, "Hurrah!" for the pioneers of the new order.

They put the children under the guidance of modern pedagogy and sent the priest to take care of himself. They know how the priests in France when they had power over the children used to sell them to the Egyptian traders, and they know how in modern England Mr. Baden-Powell tried to organize them in Scouts so they would be obedient to the boss in the mill while he squeezed their blood out of them. And they know, too, that the Second International youth movement which was founded long ago in Belgium never got anywhere because of Mr. Vandervelde's bourgeois ideology.

But in Russia today the boys and girls get a chance to be really conscious citizens of new social society. A woman in Russia is freed from duty two months before her child is born, and all the time she gets full salary, also for two months after. She can take care of the child herself or she can have it taken care of in the "Children's Garden" (Detskii Sad). I personally believe there are more children's parks in Russia than there are automobile or nail factories in the United States. In these parks the kids are being raised in the spirit of the most outstanding revolutionary leaders, like Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, Nicolai Lenin and so many others. The inspiration to do something useful is very firm in the children, and the teachers are doing one of the most important jobs for the revolutionary Russian state.

After the boys and girls finish their seventh year they go into the "Pioneers," they become crusaders for the extension of Communist understanding. After they are thru another seven years they go into the "Komsomol," where they are thoroughly trained in the international questions of the labor movement and all the schemes of the international bourgeoisie and the imperialists' policy. When they finish here they go into the Party, as conscious members in the ranks of their class, as fighters for human rights and rebels against injustice everywhere. That is the second factor in the Socialist State of the Soviet Union. In my next letter I will write to you about the life of the women here.

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## WICKS ADDRESSES PROF. COMMONS' ECONOMIC CLASS

### U. of W. Students Hear Communist

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADISON, Wis., May 13.—H. M. Wicks, editorial writer for The DAILY WORKER, addressed Professor John R. Commons' class in economics at the University of Wisconsin here yesterday afternoon on the subject of Marxism and Leninism.

Professor Commons, whose class is engaged in the study of socialism and labor, had intended dealing with the Communist Manifesto, but with Wicks in Madison for a debate with a lawyer for the Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association, he desired that the Communists clear up certain disputed questions concerning the claim of the Kautskys that they are the true exponents of Marxism. Professor Commons himself holds that not Kautsky, but Lenin, carried out the theory and practice of Marxism.

Introducing Wicks to his class Professor Commons stated that he was glad to be able to have a recognized authority on the subject handle the session.

**Evolution of Revolution.**  
Wicks introduced his subject by stating the fundamental propositions laid down in the Manifesto and traced their development, step by step thru the Paris Commune, the criticism by Marx of the Gotha program, the Second International, the 1905 Russian revolution, the world war and the Bolshevik revolution; showed the breakdown of the Kautskyan position and the triumph of Leninism, which is Marxism applied to this stage of imperialism.

At the conclusion of the lecture Professor Commons instructed his class to prepare papers on what they had heard and gave them as readings the "Manifesto," Lenin's "State and Revolution," and "The Proletarian Revolution, a Reply to Kautsky."

**Two Classes Listen.**  
Professor Commons, whose "History of Trades Unionism in the United States" is well known as a standard work, has one of the largest classes at the university. In addition to his regular class, the class taught by Miss Brandeis, daughter of United States Supreme Court Justice Louis J. Brandeis, listened to Wicks' lecture and after the session many of the students swarmed around the speaker and asked questions on the subject.

## Capitalist Wireless League Controls Air Towers Thruout World

(By Mail.)

MONTE CARLO, Monaco (By Mail).—The recent meeting of the Wireless League at this premier gambling hell of the world deserves attention, for it illustrates how the most powerful capitalist nations are manipulating the latest and most wonderful scientific invention for the diffusion of knowledge and thereby forming public opinion to suit their own purposes.

The league was established three years ago by representatives of wireless concerns in America, Great Britain, and France. German firms were later admitted. The object was to avoid the duplication of expensive stations, especially in South America.

The importance attached to the organization is evident from the selection of Owen D. Young, chairman of the General Electric company, the electrical trust in the United States, and of General Harbord, president of the American Radio corporation, as the American delegates. The league represents virtually all the wireless concerns of the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany, and is therefore in effect a world trust, as there are few powerful corporations in any of the other countries.

**Huge Air Stations.**  
The Wireless League constructed a very powerful sending and receiving station at Buenos Ayres in Argentina several years ago and has just completed a monster tower at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, costing \$4,000,000. Each of the four nations has an equal interest in these stations, which are adjusted to receive messages from all over the world.

Other countries have tried to get in on the league but failed. Mussolini at the recent session attempted to secure an interest for Italy but was turned down.

**Capitalist Control.**  
How conscious the men in control of the organization are of the actual and potential influence of the wireless in an international sense is shown by the fact that the United States government has brought pressure enough on American firms to prevent their undertaking constructing high power wireless stations for the Soviet government. In the United States Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover represents the American trust and is practically dictator of the air.

The American authorities, like their European capitalist friends, are deeply afraid of Communism being propagated by this medium. So long as messages must be relayed over stations controlled by reactionary governments in Germany or France or England, they feel safe.

## Davis Sends Out Bunk on May Day

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.—A dispatch from the labor department of the government says: "May Day found employment stable, wages high and industrial peace general, with red radicalism showing little strength and trade unions quietly expanding their efforts to improve the economic and cultural conditions of their members."

Of all the brazen stuff to be handing out, this is the limit. The West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma coal fields are non-union and gunmen on duty to see that they stay that way, with one-half the mines in Illinois closed down and the other half running two to four days a week, with the militant miners of Zeigler on the road to prison, thirty-five sentenced and fined in Indiana for "conspiracy," with Pascale still struggling and being fed by these same red radicals, and—what's the use to say more. It just shows what the Washington labor dope amounts to.

## Bahama Government Recalls Currency

NASSAU, Bahamas, May 13.—Currency of the Bahama government has been ordered withdrawn from circulation, according to announcement by treasury officials.

New paper money will be printed to replace the old, it was stated. This action was taken after three months search had failed to locate the gang of bandits who swooped down on the government treasury March 16, looted the government stronghold of \$47,000 in gold and \$30,000 in currency.

## Company Union in Ferment

Is the Standard Oil losing control of its own company union? Annual elections just held by the Republic of Labor of Bayonne shows the overwhelming defeat of three delegates from the parafine department who had gotten in bad with the rank and file by opposing the recent strike of 125 boys for an increase of wages. The new delegates are pledged to the original demand.



## ON THE JOB

IN THE THIRD ANNUAL NATIONAL BUILDERS' CAMPAIGN

### New York Shoots Ahead of Chicago.

Chicago was ahead of New York. It was, but it isn't anymore. New York got peevish and shot in a load of bricks and new Chicago is eating their dust. New York has reached full 5% of their quota while Chicago is just a fraction under. And now Chicago is peevish. Just watch the fur fly while these two big boys fight it out!

### Grand Rapids Gets the Point!

Gene Bechtold has 1,185 points to his credit and the numbers just keep on getting bigger and bigger. There's a point to this story... it looks like another full-blown candidate for that trip to Moscow. The Detroit district which is leading the world right now, will please take notice. Grand Rapids has 7,000 points to go and has already secured enough to make it look like there may be a celebration in this town in July when they will hang a banner from Berlin or Moscow!

### A Spector Is Haunting John Heinrichson.

Frank Spector of Los Angeles accepted the challenge of John Heinrichson of Chicago to get more subs and went him a few points better. So John got peevish. Thinking Spector was in Frisco, he went out and got a sub for that city! When he learned it was Los Angeles, he got more peevish and got a sub from that city also. And now Comrade Spector gets more points than John has and the battle gets more interesting. Comrade Heinrichson swears (and he sure can swear!) that "this man Spector is going to be left so far behind within the next week or two that I'll need a telescope to find him."

Well, alright John... but what does Frank Spector say about it?

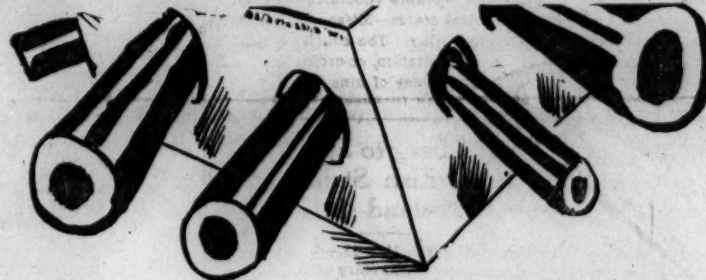
### Chicken Pickers Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—Chicken pickers in San Francisco are on strike to restore the rate of 5c per chicken, reduced by the employers to 4½c. The strikers also want an 8-hour day. The San Francisco Labor council says the season lasts only 12 weeks a year, and that the maximum for skilled pickers under the old rate is only \$720 a year.

### Carmen Get Increase.

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—The San Francisco board of supervisors has again put the matter of a 40c daily wage raise for municipal carmen up to the board of public works, which recently refused the men's plea. The supervisors voted unanimously for the increase, three of them saying it should be 60 instead of 40c and that if proper bookkeeping methods were used the city's funds would be ample.

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## Weaknesses of the British Strike

The strength of the British general strike from the standpoint of the militancy and solidarity and discipline of the workers was marvelous.

The weakness of the strike leadership, however, is something that no Communist should fail to point out. The weakness was in the lack of political direction, understanding and courage, which allowed the government to assail the strike as a revolutionary movement while the strike leadership contented itself with denials of any intention of challenging the state power.

As a matter of fact the general strike was and could be nothing else than a clash with the capitalist government for the obvious reason that the government is the instrument of the capitalist class for the crushing of just such revolts of the masses.

This role of capitalist government was never shown plainer than in the strike just ended. From the moment that the Trades Union Congress declared its intention of supporting the miners' union, the coal owners faded into the background and the British government with all its apparatus of police, special constabulary, army and navy, courts and special legislation, appeared as the foe which the trade unions had to fight.

The government made the quarrel of the coal owners its own and in the government was concentrated all the power of the British ruling class.

When millions of workers are fighting they must know who the enemy is or demoralization will result. To strike at the coal owners the trades unions had to first defeat the government.

That the government had to abandon its unequalled support of the coal capitalists and make concessions to the trade unions is a tribute to the fundamental soundness of the British labor movement and also a sign that under pressure of the masses serious conflicts of interests developed inside the British capitalist organization.

The reformist leaders of the Labor Party and the trade unions were neither conscious enough of this inevitable latter development nor courageous enough to take advantage of it. Neither did they have sufficient confidence in the British masses even after a display of solidarity that has frightened the capitalist world and inspired every honest worker.

The refusal to accept the contributions of the Russian workers is the most outstanding of a number of cowardly inanities which featured the conduct of the strike.

This supposed evidence of non-revolutionary tendencies was rewarded promptly by the government in the form of drastic measures to prevent the trade unions receiving financial aid from the workers of any other country.

Right from the beginning the keynote of the strike should have been the defeat of the government as the primary necessity for winning the struggle.

It should be noted also that the strike has created a schism in the official leadership of the labor movement so wide that it is easily seen even from this side of the ocean; more correctly, it widened the already existing schism.

The left wing was strong and conscious enough to rally the labor movement behind the miners for eight days, but it was not strong and conscious enough to force the adoption of a clear revolutionary set of objectives for the strike itself.

But the lessons of the strike will sink deep into the minds of the masses and the present left wing leaders will either have to come closer to the Communist program or make way for a leadership which will.

As for the MacDonalds and Thomases they may strut upon the stage for a brief period but their epitaphs in the labor movement were written by the good right hands of 5,000,000 workers who backed the miners against the government in one of the greatest struggles of labor of all time.

## The Sacco-Vanzetti Verdict

After a six year fight, during which time their conviction on a charge of murder was proved to be a frame-up, Nicola Sacco and Bartholomeo Vanzetti, have lost their last appeal in the courts of the state of Massachusetts, thru the decision of the supreme court denying them a new trial.

They now only await the sentence, which under the Massachusetts law can only be death in the electric chair.

It is evident that the state of the textile barons is determined to wreak savage vengeance upon these two workers who fought to organize their fellow slaves.

There is but one more chance for them and that is a slim one. Only the governor of the state of Massachusetts stands between them and death.

Organized labor, not only in the United States, but thruout the world, has rallied to the defense of these workers and thus far prevented their being murdered at the hands of the mill owners' government.

In face of this decision it is imperative that every ounce of energy be concentrated again in their behalf. Labor everywhere should demand of the governor of that state that he intervene and save the lives of these two victims of the frame-up.

If Massachusetts can burn the lives out of Sacco and Vanzetti because of their activity in behalf of their class any other state may do the same thing. The fight in their behalf is a fight against legalized murder of workers whose labor activity challenges the profits of the master class.

Those readers of THE DAILY WORKER who want to know the real character of the various leaders participating in the titanic conflict in England can best understand their role by reading "Whither England," by Leon Trotsky.

Get a member of the Workers Party and a new subscription for THE DAILY WORKER.

# "The Whole World Is Relieved"

By Jay Lovestone

FROM every avenue and alley of capitalist politics and finance a sigh of relief came as a result of the end of the British general strike.

Coolidge is grateful. Washington is breathing easier. Hoover, who keeps his hands on the pulse of the flow of blood-dollars from all corners of the world, to Wall Street, says: "The whole world is relieved and glad that a settlement has been reached." Gary exclaims: "I am delighted that the general strike in Great Britain has been called off."

And when Hoover is glad and Gary delighted, what more proof do we want that "the whole world is relieved?"

But the inexorable laws of capitalist development seem to be playing very unpleasant and menacing pranks with the gentlemen at the throttle of the imperialist engine driving towards a smashup, towards what they call "the dismal abyss of social revolution."

More Serious Difficulties Arise.

No sooner did the international financiers and industrialists have a sigh of relief at the temporary slowing up of a dangerously and swiftly developing crisis in one country, than, like the Hydra in the days of old, new forces arise to let hellish devastation loose in other countries where the current of revolution was long ago supposed to have been dead.

It is instructive rather than surprising that on the very day Gary was delighted at British capitalism getting a new breath of life, the Luther (Lacarno) cabinet fell in Germany, a deeply-rooted, vast monarchist plot, sharply anti-Dawes plan in character, was uncovered. Only the most purblind can see a German crisis in the face for a "compromise flag." The collapse of Luther, the issue over the colors of the German flag—by themselves—are relatively unimportant. These incidents are only symptoms and symbols of the deepening of a gigantic crisis in Germany. The forces of capitalist reaction are feverishly at work for a restoration of the German monarchy.

What more arrogant arrogance, what more invidious insolence, what more brazen boldness—short of the actual re-establishment of the Hohenzollern dynasty—could the imperialist Junker clique show then their move for the restoration of the monarchial colors in the national flag?

Who is there who does not know that the German working class will fight to the last drop of blood against any and all attempts of Horthyfication of Germany? And what guarantee have the international bourgeoisie, when once the German proletariat again takes up arms, that their trusted

social-democratic lieutenants will be able to mislead and betray the workers away from the road of social revolution as they did when Kaiserism was chased out for the first time? "Compromise flag," or what not—extinguish one flare-up or another—Germany continues to be for capitalist Europe a magazine loaded with the most internal explosives.

Scarcely have the echoes of the calling off of the British general strike died down when right outside of Warsaw—the redoubtable outpost of Anglo-French capitalist reaction—several of the most reliable regiments of the Polish army went on strike against the Witos government. What Wall Street seer will now volunteer to serve as the trumpet thru which the imperialists will announce that Polish capitalism has succeeded in exterminating all possibilities for the development of a revolutionary movement in Poland?

Europe Not in Good Shape.

We hope Messrs. Gary and Hoover will forgive and not forget us when we ask them how delighted and glad they are at such prospects of peace and stability in Germany and Poland? Indeed, while basking in the sunlight of Washington's "profound satisfaction and relief" at the British strike truce as the harbinger of peace and prosperity for all Europe and United States, we are reminded of the following picture of Europe just made public by the National City Bank.

"Altho there is good reason to believe that on the whole Europe makes some progress in recovering each year, the process is slow and the year from the spring of 1925 to the spring of 1926 has been generally disappointing. With three or four exceptions, European countries have not made the advance hoped for."

Yes—the whole world of the Coolidges, the Garys and the Hoovers may be relieved at the conclusion of the British general strike—but even the short period which the strike has lasted is a deadly blow at capitalist stability and darkens the already dark industrial situation in Europe.

Results of the General Strike.

It is yet too early to draw up the balance sheet of the effects of the British general strike, on the international class struggle. At present we may thus briefly summarize the situation resulting from the general strike:

1. The proudest and most powerful of bourgeois governments has been forced to retreat to some extent temporarily at least before the organized British workers.

2. The general strike came not because of but despite of the reactionary leadership of the Thomas and Mac-

## Wool Workers Strike Shows Up Company Union Bunk

By ROBERT DUNN,  
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

(This company union study was made before the big woolen strike began.)  
THE Forstmann and Hufmann Co. of Passaic, Clifton and Garfield, N. J., whose 4,000 workers are now on strike for a living wage, introduced the company union—known as the representative assembly—after the 1919 strike. The object was to eliminate all semblance of real unionism from the mills. At that time the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America was actively in the field.

The company union's "representative assembly" was composed of 53 delegates from management and 53, supposedly representing the workers. Four meetings a year were the total "legislative" sessions of the assembly. One of these meetings is the annual banquet where the "worker" delegates get a free feed and listen to the management representatives praising their pet machinery for "industrial democracy."

THE advertised purpose of the company union is "to promote" the best interests of the F. & H. Co. and its employees thru mutual understanding, co-operation and goodwill. The sincerity of this purpose may be judged when one remembers that a wide-sweeping industrial blacklist and labor spy system is operated by the F. & H. Co. The creation of "co-operation and goodwill" may also be the aim of the labor espionage system but the company will not admit publicly the existence of this spy system, the openly charged by Justice Wise, who got her evidence right in the mill, and with Alice Barrows of the Federal Bureau of Education, and others, with employing undercover men.

Scab Machine.

THE workers have shown in the present strike what they think of the company unions and the company suckers and stooge-poles who compose it. The dummy organization has served the bosses only as a means to fight the real union of the strikers. On the basis of affidavits by company union leaders the present injunction against the strike leaders and speakers has been granted. Again, Julius Forstmann, on returning from a pleasure trip around the world, has his trained seat union while him a letter asking for protection for the scabs who want to work. Julius then replies: "I am glad that you have come to me. This latest action on the part of the assembly (to break the strike. —Ed.) confirms my confidence in the

efficiency of the machinery which we have developed to deal with exactly such problems."

THE workers, with the exception of the sucker representatives who receive \$2 a meeting when in conference, are completely disillusioned with the "representative assembly." One worker when asked why the employees generally made no use of the company union machinery to correct grievances before the strike, said: "Any worker who tried to get a real grievance corrected would get a double envelope in two weeks. Which means he would be dropped at the next pay day."

Another worker tells how when last December one "representative" was so bold as to ask the company to grant them a little Christmas bonus the assembly laughed at him and told him his proposition was preposterous and revolutionary. Some workers who have "run for office" in the company union have promised their constituents that if elected they would get them certain improved sanitary conditions. Once elected, the representatives soon forgot their election pledges and sneered at the workers who reminded them.

A "Suckers' Club"

MATTHEW PLUHAR, leader in the 1919 strike in Passaic and former general treasurer of the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America, says the company union was aimed at the Amalgamated which had a Passaic local in 1920-22. "It was made up of company dopes and workers who have been bribed or terrorized into conformity with the company's will." Albert Weisbord, leader of the present strike, calls the company assembly a "suckers' club, designed to undermine all trade union organization." The F. & H. policy on trade unionism is clear in the recent statement of Personnel Manager, when asked "Would you object to an organization recognized by the A. P. of L.?" He evaded by saying "There is no use discussing that since that is a hypothetical question."

The F. & H. workers are on strike. The office workers and foremen have had to sell their fingers getting out the fall line samples. Though the thousands of workers are at their homes and attending the strike meetings daily the mill officials still try to fool the public by saying the mill is not on strike. The office force and the few "company men" at work can parade thru three or four different gates each morning to give the strikers the impression that large numbers are going back to work.

Donald type. It was only the overwhelming mass pressure of the rank and file of the British working class that forced the hands of Thomas and company.

3. The splendid solidarity shown by the British workers coupled with the partial success the strike brot, despite the unparadiseable behavior of some of the leaders, will inspire the British workers with more confidence, with greater class pride, and will cause the proletarian movement on the whole to go leftward.

4. The magnificent display of international solidarity, particularly by the

workers of the Soviet union, will have an invigorating effect on the labor movement of all countries.

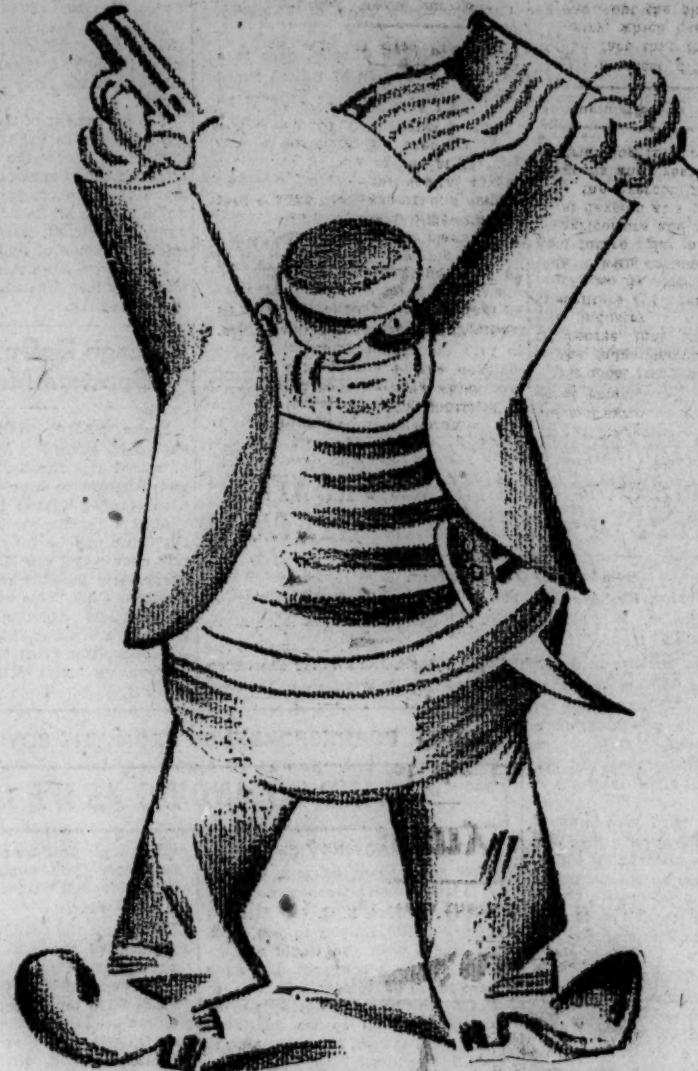
5. The British coal and general economic crisis has not been settled in the least. The economic basis of the general strike and the coal miners' sad plight exists today as intact as it was before. The ugly mood of the British miners at the terms of the "settlement" are only signs of the more bitter class struggles that are in the making in Great Britain.

6. The capitalist class and the proletariat the world over have learned much from the historic general

strike. Among many other things the bourgeoisie have learned to be more careful before locking horns with the workers on such long fronts, and also how to set up a more effective national strikebreaking apparatus. The workers have been given excellent lessons in the role played by their reactionary leaders in the need for and value of class solidarity, in the fraud/hypocrisy and deadly menace of capitalist constitutionalism.

Let the world of Coolidge, Gary and Hoover Co. be relieved at the condition of Europe and the results of the British general strike.

## AMERICA FIRST!



Recent statistics show the United States leads the world in murders committed.

## The Soviet Economy Has Won

The Most Important Features of the Economic Situation in the Soviet Union.

BY A. RYKOV

(Continued from yesterday's issue.)

### Economic Demand Increases.

THE rapid growth of effective demand in the towns is due to various causes; the level of income of the urban population and the wages of the workers and employees have increased; along with this there is to be observed in recent times a certain retardation in the increase of the productivity of labor. In the increased shortage of goods the rapid pace of the development of heavy industry and the inauguration of a comprehensive program of new buildings plays a considerable role. It must be remembered that the investment of capital does not mean the immediate inflow of new goods on to the market; on the other hand the demand for finished products is increased by this.

If a new factory is built or a new pit is opened in the Donetz basin, the work takes some years, and during this time the workers who are engaged in the new construction require bread and finished products. Therefore, the industrial investment of capital which finally leads to the abolition of the shortage of goods, increase the demand so long as the new factory is not set going.

All these facts which I have mentioned have greatly increased the growth of the effective demand in town and country; and this demand our industry was unable to satisfy, in spite of the fact that it increased its production by 64 per cent in the past year.

### Natural Economy.

THESE are the causes of that shortage of goods which we feel so keenly in the present year and which existed in a weaker form in the past. I do not wish to create the illusion that this shortage of goods can be abolished in the near future. The elements of natural economy still play a very great role in the economic system of our country. Even today a considerable portion of the peasant undertakings satisfy their own requirements. The element of natural econ-

omy is gradually decaying and will decay the more rapidly, the more speedily industry is restored, its products cheapened and its connection with agriculture consolidated. This decay of the elements of national economy will still further increase the demand for industrial products.

That is not dangerous. The rapid pace of the transference of agriculture on to the basis of goods economy will stimulate the development of our industry, promote technical progress and improve its organization. Only such an increase of the shortage of goods would be dangerous which constituted a hindrance to the development of economy itself.

The general economic difficulties, which are a result of the shortage of goods, have been rendered more acute by some "miscalculations" and by some mistakes in carrying out the most important economic plans.

As a result of these difficulties we had to adapt our export and import plan, the plan of our capital investments, etc., to the means at the disposal of our state. But even according to this reduced plan, industry will increase its production this year by 35 to 40 per cent.

### Fight Against High Prices.

WE must now devote our chief attention to that danger which threatens us from the side of a too great increase of retail prices. A number of supplementary measures are at present being worked out which are intended, in the course of the summer, to increase the quantity of goods in circulation and to reduce prices. A further means towards the reduction of retail prices must be the improvement of the apparatus of our state and co-operative trading and the reduction of their overhead charges.

Whither and how shall our economy further develop after the removal of the difficulties?

### Some Faulty Notions.

IN discussing the budget question one often encounters the following view: our agricultural population is much larger than the industrial, and

therefore the budget must provide more for agriculture. Such a way of putting the matter is incorrect. We must do everything possible in order to secure the growth of our entire national economy. At the beginning of our New Economic Policy agriculture was the weak point, and we did our utmost in order to raise it. At the present time the weak point is industry, as it not only cannot satisfy the requirements of the agricultural population. Therefore, the further development of agriculture depends, to a very great extent, upon industry.

Our most important task, therefore, is the industrializing of the country. Of course, that does not mean that only industry is to be developed and agriculture shall remain stationary. It must also develop, and we must provide it with considerable help in the near future. But in this joint advance of agriculture and industry the latter must develop at a pace which will secure the overcoming of the shortage of goods and create the basis for industrializing the country.

### Accumulation Without Capitalists.

THE greatest difficulty consists in the fact that the development of industry, which has almost completely worn out the plant and equipment left over from the old time, requires great investments of capital. From where are we to obtain these means? The general pre-requisites for accumulation have been created by the October revolution, which did away with the landowners, and capitalists, cancelled the debts and concentrated industry, transport, the banks, etc., in the hands of the proletarian state. This renders possible an accumulation and a productive employment of our means.

In the expenditure of our accumulated means we must take into consideration two factors: first, a strict, planned-economic discipline is necessary. Our practice hitherto in this respect leaves very much to be desired. Secondly, the greatest thrift must be observed from top to bottom. These are, in main outline, the most important features of our economic situation.



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## Mr. Thomas Serves His Majesty

(Continued from page 1)

employers' groups and the workers. By the calling off of the general strike the state is freed from the appearance of being the partisan and can create the illusion of rising again to the position of the neutral adjudicator of the quarrel between classes—the fatherly and impartial judge and chastiser of both. The government's maneuver with the right wing leaders of the general trade union council, in bringing about the formal calling off of the general strike while the same struggle proceeds with even a sharper quality, is openly hailed by correspondents of capitalist news agencies which say that the contest now proceeds as one "between capital and labor rather than between labor and the government."

The forces of capital, by the maneuver of calling off the general strike and by beginning the lockout, have regained the "normal" advantage of a free hand for their state to act the role of neutral power. Thru Baldwin's mouth the employers can and do now say "we will not countenance any attempt on the part of the employers to force wage reductions against returning strikers," while thru their own individual mouths they are perfectly free to decree the open shop and the destruction of the trade unions so as to create "conditions which would make another general strike improbable."

This is the price to the workers of having the agents of capitalism as their leaders in a struggle against capital. This is why every capitalist agency speaks only in terms of respect for Thomas and MacDonald. This is why the prince of Wales and the duke of York cheer the right wing leaders of labor in parliament.

### BROKEN TOOLS OF CAPITALISM.

But the tool is worn out in the use. The Thomases and MacDonalds can be of no use to capital only so long as they preserve their appearance as representatives of the workers; and they have in this case appeared just about once too often as the betrayers of labor. Never before in all British history such colossal treason been known as that of Thomas, Henderson, MacDonald & Co. in this crisis. Not even "Black Friday" of 1921 can equal it.

It is interesting to note to what extent the question of the state power was posed before the British working class in this crisis. The question of power was inherent in the situation; but it went unrecognized by the "leaders" who dominate the labor movement. Even the question of the Daily Mail, when the printers refused to set up an editorial attacking the workers, which precipitated the general strike, contained in its seemingly small circumference the question of state power—the question of which class shall control and speak thru the enormous social institution of the press. (It can only be a ruling class.) The denial of print paper to the general strikers' newspaper organ (by action of the state power), completes the case: the question of the use of the press becomes the question of state power.

### POLITICAL POWER THE DECISIVE FACTOR.

Another illustration is in the matter of food distribution. From the confused reports it appears that the official position of the strikers was that of helping in the distribution of food; in practice the striking workers were willing to form organizations to dis-

tribute food themselves, but were unwilling to work with the strike-breaking "service" organizations of the state. The government could not give over to the strikers the prestige of feeding the community thru their own working class organization; again events led up to the question of state power.

Once again, and this time in a "democratic Anglo-Saxon" country, it is proven that the question of state power is the pivotal question of the class struggle. This event shows what a general strike can do—and what it cannot do. A general strike can give tremendous impetus to the class struggle and can develop it far toward the point where revolution becomes the order of the day. But revolution consists in its essence in the breaking of the state power of one class and the assuming of state power by another class. This cannot be done with folded arms, it cannot be done with inaction, but only by the surest, swiftest and most determined action, which requires the organization of the most advanced, clear-headed and unwavering section of the working class under the highest discipline with a single, clear program for the taking of state power. The taking of state power is a political act, and such an organization is a political one—a political party. Without developing for itself such an organ of leadership the working class cannot bring the struggle to the conclusion. The British workers are in the process of developing such an organ to the scale of mass significance. Without its leadership they are at the mercy of the leadership of the MacDonalds and Thomases and Hendersons. This experience proves that a general strike, continued, reaches a point where there must be either a collapse or retreat leaving the capitalist dictatorship in power, or else the mass movement must proceed under Bolshevik leadership to the seizure of power.

When a mass struggle reaches the question of political power, the lack of a Communist Party means defeat for the working class. A general strike can serve a revolution, but cannot make a revolution.

### TO WORK! HELP BRITISH LABOR!

The British trade union movement, the oldest in the world, the one which broke the first trail in the world of capitalism, is now in the supreme crisis of its life up to the present time. Let the reactionary leaders in this or any country speak their treason to it at this moment, and they expose themselves as international scabs of the foulest order. Failure to support the British miners now on excises that the strike leads to revolutionary developments, as indicated by William Green, will mean open support of the British capitalists in the effort to exterminate the British labor movement. There is no alternative. Thruout Great Britain the employers have announced the program of the open shop and extermination of the unions. Refusal of support on the ground of objection to the general strike means support of the general lockout and the open shop.

American workers should proceed with all the energy and speed that is in them to have their unions appropriate funds for the relief of the British strikers. If confusion is raised on the ground that the British unions may not accept help from foreign trade unions, this also will furnish no excuse, as the funds can be deposited subject to the call of the British unions. —R. M.

## How the Union Organizes

Reprint of a circular being used by the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in the present drive to organize the unorganized. The cartoon is by Lydia Gibson.



### NON UNION SHOP

Boss: "I will call you when I need you."



### NON UNION SHOP

Dismissed Worker: "And this is my reward for keeping your shop out of the Union."



### UNION SHOP

Shop Chairlady: "You cannot discriminate against anybody here, WE WILL NOT stand for it!"

(The Workers) "You tell him, kid..."

## EVERY WORKER IN THE DRESS INDUSTRY MUST EARN A LIVING

The system of discrimination inaugurated by the employers against a number of employees in their shops by favoring certain workers at a particular time, is only for the purpose of keeping you constantly quarreling among yourselves, which makes you bitter against one another. In this manner you are divided and cannot come together to unitedly demand a better livelihood.

You may be the one whom the employer favors today, but the one who is laid off may be the favorite tomorrow or next season, or whenever he chooses, so as to make it more profitable for him.

Every worker in the dress industry is entitled to earn a living and have a right to say what the price of his or her production should be. To do that—JOIN THE UNION.

**CHICAGO JOINT BOARD,**  
Int'l Ladies' Garment Workers' Union,  
328 W. Van Buren Street.

Watch for our Circular No. 2 on the subject: "You are Selling Energy and Not Your Conscience."



# Whose Government Is It?

By JAY LOVESTONE.

A GREAT political drama is now being enacted in the house of congress. One should say, a political tragedy, to be more exact. The battle is being fought actually in the corn fields and in the cotton fields, but to all intents and purposes, the present act is being performed in the house of representatives.

Neither the Haugen bill or the Tinscher bill affords substantial relief for the exploited American farmers. Of the two, the Haugen bill unquestionably affords a bit more than does the Tinscher bill, which is simply a camouflaged piece of legislation aiming to put the farmer to sleep on the Coolidge handwagon for 1926 and 1928.

## Crisis Growing More Acute.

THE basic economic problem for American agriculture is as acute as ever. The divergence between prices for agricultural commodities and industrial commodities has been increasing within the last few months at a pace altogether too alarming for the most conscious leadership of our ruling class. The world war lent great impetus to the development of American agriculture to capacities far beyond the demands of the so-called normal world market. Besides, while industry is being operated more and more on a gigantic and collective, monopoly scale, agriculture is falling behind in development, when compared with the tremendous progress in technical and commercial avenues, within the last decade. In the main, American agriculture is still organized on the individual basis prevailing at the opening of this century.

The deepening crisis in agriculture is having its political reflex in the class relationships in the United States. The economic difficulties in American agriculture are powerful forces for serious disruption of the capitalist class in this country. The new class lines have not yet become fixed. The divisions are not yet deep enough for frontal clear-cut mobilization of the petty bourgeoisie, the farmers, against the big bourgeoisie, as a class. But we already hear talk about the "solid middle-west."

We are now being introduced to "corn-belt committees." An attempt is being made to secure the passage of the Haugen bill thru an alliance of the representatives of the farmers of the middle west and the representatives of the cotton growers of the south.

Such an alliance has its difficulties, but such an alliance stands much more chance of being consummated in the house of representatives than in the senate. In the latter body, the elements representing big Southern capitalist interests would very likely line up with the industrial magnates of the North so well represented by the senate. The gulf between the big economic interests of the South and the North is being bridged. Simultaneously, however, there is being created a chasm between the big bourgeoisie and the small bourgeoisie of the South. In the house of representatives, the small bourgeoisie of the South have some substantial representation. In the senate, they have considerably less.

## Political Differences Evident.

SOME sort of an agreement between the representatives of the Western and Southern small and middle farmers has been arrived at thru the arrangement to appropriate \$100,000,000 out of the \$375,000,000 provided for indirect farm-relief in the Haugen bill, to meet losses in cotton marketing operations. The spokesmen of the big financial interests, located primarily in the East, are exerting every possible pressure they can on the Southern representatives, in order to break up this combination. The bill, introduced by the reactionary congressman, Aswell of Louisiana, notorious for his attempt to secure the enactment of wholesale deportation legislation, is an example of the efforts of the Southern big capitalist interests to win away the Southern agricultural, the smaller cotton interests, from the camp of the middle western congressmen.



The British General Strike throws a fright into Uncle Sam Capitalism, who is only too ready to use the sword to assist British capitalism. The morality of capitalist society is that the workers must receive no aid from brother workers abroad, but British capital will expect to receive the aid of the United States fleet ultimately to subdue the British workers when, some day, the British fleet raises the red flag.

## Class Divisions Still Formative.

THE extent to which confusion has crept into the camps of the bourgeoisie in their efforts to meet the agricultural crisis is shown clearly by the fact that in the house agricultural committee, consisting of twenty-one members, neither a political, nor even a numerical, majority could be secured for any of the three major agricultural bills now before the house. Of course, since it was impossible to secure a majority in a committee of twenty-one, the likelihood of securing a majority in a larger committee—the house of representatives, consisting of 435 members—is even slimmer. Come what may, no matter what bill will be passed or rejected by the house in its closing deliberations, the hold of the republican party on the agricultural sections will be further considerably weakened.

## Government Openly Against Farmers.

WHAT may the farmers expect from the United States government? Perhaps the best answer to this question is to be found in the recent action of the senate committee on interstate commerce in its dealings with the railroads. The railroads owe the United States \$304,000,000 which were lent to them during the war period by the United States treasury. This money was lent to the railroad interests at the rate of six per cent. Only the other day the senate committee on interstate commerce reported favorably a bill for the reduction of the rate of interest from six to four and one-half percent on the amount owed the government by the railroads. This reduced rate of interest means an annual loss to the United States government of more than \$6,000,000.

At the same time, the senate is refusing to enact legislation to give money to the land banks for use in helping the farmers in the Piedmont regions of Georgia and South Carolina to meet the emergency caused by the severe drought, which is the worst experienced by the farmers in this territory in many years. A futile effort has been made to secure an appropriation of \$5,000,000 in order to enable these farmers to make loans at the local banks for the purpose of meeting interest on overdue debts.

These South Carolina and Georgia farmers are being compelled to borrow from local banks at exorbitant

interest rates or forced to lose their property. At the same time, the railroads are being saved millions of dollars by the government. While the railroads are enjoying a most prosperous year, many sections of these states have had their whole cotton crop destroyed. Nearly one-half of the counties of South Carolina have been so hard hit that their entire crop has been wiped out.

Thru the land banks, the farmers of these territories owe the government approximately \$100,000,000. The farmers being bankrupt cannot meet these obligations. They are thus forced to give a second mortgage on their farms or to mortgage other property they may happen to have at the local banks. These banks charge the farmers a minimum interest of nine per cent. The government consequently is compelling these farmers to pay the loan sharks at least nine per cent in order to meet the interest maturing on the mortgages controlled by the land banks of the Washington administration.

## Washington Friend of Railroads—Foe of Farmers.

IF anyone wants to know whose government is now being run at Washington, all he has to do is to examine the above facts. When the railroads fail to meet their financial obligations, the government rewards them by reducing their obligations. But when the farmers are driven into bankruptcy by the monopolist capitalists and by the forces of nature, then the government penalizes them. Instead of reducing the obligations of the farmers in dire straits, the government drives the farmer still further into debt and bondage to the big capitalist interests which controls every wheel of the governmental machinery in the national and state capitals.

Here we have an answer not only to the question: "Whose government is this?" but also to the problem of what the agricultural interests, the farmers, may and will get from the United States government.

## Government Will Help Fascist—Not Farmers.

THE American capitalists are ready to give practically a moratorium on debts to railroads, to the fascist government of Italy and to all capitalist cliques in Europe and elsewhere but

the United States government is too poor to help the farmers in distress. Senator Nye of North Dakota doesn't stand one chance in a million to get even the slightest consideration for his bill to have the United States government accord the same treatment to the bankrupt farmers which it has accorded to the fascist government of Italy.

In the meanwhile, the workers in the industrial centers can glean increasing signs of developing hostility on the part of small farmers to the big capitalist interests. When the spokesmen of the corn belt committees, representatives that are very conservative and ultra cautious, can make a declaration of the following character, then we surely have an increasing mass protest in the ranks of the farmers that will cause deep-going class realignments in the near future.

## Class Conflicts in the Making.

WE quote from the statement made by the corn belt committee on May 5th:

"The strategy of the opposition to farm relief legislation is simple and easily understood. It is to organize an 'industrial bloc,' arouse Eastern consumer fears, and form an alliance with certain ultra-conservatives from the South. It is a move that is set thru with sectionalism and class prejudice and constitutes an assemblage of inflammable material that may wreck political parties and bring about new groupings in our national life... A solid combination of the east invites a similar combination in the west and south with the results of a clash of these two 'solid combinations' a long way in the future with much political and other wreckage along the way."

The class conscious proletariat of the United States has a distinct and imperative duty in its relations to the agricultural masses. It is the task of the working class to win over as many of the agricultural masses as possible to its banner and leadership in the fight against the big bourgeoisie. The contradictions in American agricultural economy are too inherent and ingrained to be met by the half-hearted efforts of our capitalists. Herein is a real opportunity for Communist inspiration and leadership.



# The Strikers - - - By Kurt Klæber

TRANSLATED BY AVROM LANDY.

A NOTICE was posted on the gate of the mine. "What does it say?" a tall pickman asked and stretched himself.

"The hounds!" cried the one who had read the note first, "they want to cut our wages again."

"Ho!" roared another, "and we're to work longer, too."

Old Bernhard pushed himself through the crowd. "Is that true?" he exclaimed, and read the notice.

"Those dogs!" the tall miner cried in the meantime. "They want to starve us."

"Serves you right," answered another. "You're eating out of their hands, even though you can't lift your cross anymore."

More and more came. They crowded around the notice. Screamed and filled the air with noise. Some raised their fists.

"No one goes in!" old Bernhard called sharply in the midst of this.

"No! No one!" the tall miner roared after him and elbowed his way out.

They collected in front of the gate. It was a large mass. Some, however, were fetched back again and streamed across the yard.

After a time old Bernhard came out. "We're striking!" he cried out loudly. "All are agreed. Nobody will be let in."

"No," the men cried, "we'll let nobody in."

"What more do they want?" somebody asked, as old Bernhard went in again.

"They're looking for the director!" said a little man.

"Will they find him?" asked the tall miner.

"Certainly not!" said the little man. "The big ones are never here when they think it might become dangerous."

"But we've caught the manager," said one who came out of the mine.

"What did he say?" asked the little man.

"At first we intended to throw him down the shaft."

"He's still alive then?" asked the tall miner.

"Yes," he said it is really a shame to offer us such wages. Then we let him go."

"You shouldn't have done that!" and old helper interrupted. "They all stick together when we're to be exploited, for every one of them makes his profit out of us."

Another nodded: "We're nothing anyhow but cattle to make money for them. Nothing more."

"What'll happen now?" asked a young lad.

"We mustn't let anyone get to the pumps!" growled the tall miner.

"No," the little man agreed, "they'll be sure to give in then."

"Our pit's to be flooded, then?" a fat man crowed somewhat anxiously.

"Hey, Beyer," bawled the little man, "would you rather starve?"

"No!" the old man answered. "But where'll we work when the pit is flooded?"

"This way," cried the tall pickman, "we're all working ourselves into the grave. Is that any better? They won't let the pit be flooded either."

"No, they won't do that!" hissed the little man. Besides, we're all agreed!"

"The Christians have even voted for the strike!" someone called out from the crowd.

"They're here, too!" said the tall miner.

"I'm one!" said a black-haired man with emphasis and pushed towards the front.

"Me, too!" said the tall miner and stretched himself.

"Ha, ha!" bleated a fat shaftsman. "So the dear god's on our side today, too." Everybody laughed.

After a while the men returned from the mine place. "Didn't you find him?" the tall pickman called out to them.

"No!" old Bernhard answered. "He hasn't been at the mine today."

"What we do now?" another asked.

"Wait till he comes," old Bernhard replied.

"But will he come?" wailed Beyer anxiously, turning to the old man.

"He'll come all right!" old Bernhard laughed. "Especially when he sees his pit is being flooded and we're not letting anyone in."

Meanwhile the men settled down. Many also went back to the mine place. Some sat down on the stone pile.

"Fat Benjamin is coming!" one of them called down.

"The manager?" old Bernhard asked up.

"Yes!" the man called again. "But there are two policemen with him."

"Didn't I tell you?" growled the old helper. "The big ones stick together like cement and we blockheads always let them go once they have condescended to bow to us."

"He must have been at the police station!" said old Bernhard.

"Well, let him come on!" cried the tall pickman and raised his fists.

The others, however, were not so confident. "At least we ought to fetch ourselves a few sticks," some advised.

"Yes!" the black-haired individual called and turned toward the mine. They disappeared thru the gate and returned with some laths and picks.

The three approached in great haste, big Benjamin walking a short distance ahead. "I come with peaceful intentions," he stammered, gasping like a dog.

"We come with peaceful intentions," the policemen repeated putting their hands on their sabres.

"You've stopped the pumps!" gasped the fat man again and looked at old Bernhard. "So you must have driven away the machinists. That's unlawful." He had to pause to catch his breath.

"That's unlawful," the policemen repeated and took their pistols out of their cases.

"You must admit the machinists to the pumps again! You must also let me enter the mine! Why, the pit is being flooded!" The man screamed it in the men's faces and came nearer.

"Step aside!" commanded the two policemen and also came nearer with him.

The men had not interrupted fat Benjamin while he was speaking. Even now no one answered. Only when the three came nearer, some started to open their mouths.

Then old Bernhard stepped out. "No one goes into the mine!" he snarled looking the fat man in the face.

"No one!" exclaimed the men who stood up and now came nearer from all sides, surrounding the three.

"That is disobedience to the state!" one of the policemen shouted and tried to raise his pistol.

But they took it out of his hand. Also from the other.

"No one comes in here!" said old Bernhard still more sharply.

"Then what do you want?" the fat man asked anxiously as he saw himself deprived of his protection.

"We want the director to come!" said old Bernhard.

"Let the director come!" shouted the others too.

"Let him take down this shameful notice! Let him pay us a decent wage! We don't want to starve!" They called from all sides.

"Tell him that!" the tall miner roared, stepping forward. "Tell him that! Or his pit will continue to be flooded!"

The three ran back. They even returned faster than they had come.

"What'll we do now?" asked some.

"They won't let the pit be flooded!" said an older miner.

"No!" old Bernhard agreed. "The director will come now all right."

The men settled down again. Towards nine, a few women came. Also children. Some brot coffee.

"Are you striking?" asked Mother Bernhard pushing towards her husband.

"We're striking, Mother," the old man nodded. "The afternoon shift have heard about it too," the woman continued.

"I sent a few men in," answered the old man. "Even the children are carrying it to the houses," said another woman and smiled. "They expect to meet in the marketplace towards eleven."

Until about ten o'clock no one appeared. Shortly after ten o'clock, however, the policemen came again. There was a third person with them.

The first two stopped about fifty steps from the gate. The other, an elderly police sergeant came nearer.

He immediately asked for old Bernhard. "So you won't give up the gate?" he shouted at him.

"No!" answered old Bernhard who was still standing beside his wife.

"Is that what you want, people?" he shouted again turning towards the men.

"Yes!" most of them cried taking a few steps

towards the police sergeant.

"You'd better think that over," sneered the sergeant acridly.

"Think over what?" cried the men together. "We want the director to come. That's all we want."

"But he won't come until the pumps are running," the sergeant answered.

"But the pumps won't run until he promises us a decent wage," one of the men shouted back.

"So you want us to use force then?" the sergeant threatened somewhat louder.

"Is that what you're after?" old Bernhard asked.

"We only want to restore the right," the sergeant answered.

"What sort of right?" roared an old man.

"That we starve and the director drowns in money? You ought to be ashamed of yourself if you want to establish a right like this."

"Yes, you ought to!" cried a few others also.

"Why, I used to know you," said a bearded mason, stepping nearer to the sergeant. "We went to school together."

"And now he wants to use force against you," hissed the little man.

"Probably have them shoot at you!" another scoffed.

The sergeant retreated before their gibes. For they were not very pleasant to him.

"So you won't give up the gate?" he asked again.

"No! We won't!" they all shouted back now.

This time the three did not go back very far. They ran to the first bend in the road and began to signal.

"There still more seem to be coming," the tall miner said.

"They are going to use force," cried the little man.

"Then will they shoot?" asked an anxious voice.

"We'll shoot back!" cried one of the youngsters who had one of the policemen's pistols.

"We ought to fetch ourselves a few more picks!" warned the tall miner.

"And laths!" cried another.

The greater part of the men distributed themselves quickly over the yard of the mine.

On the street below, a troop of police suddenly emerged. Some turned off at the right and lay down in a small vegetable garden. Others climbed on the high waste pile to the left. Suddenly they shot from this pile.

The shot drove the men from the mine yard to the front of the gate again.

"They're shooting already," a woman called.

"We have guns too!" the tall miner growled.

"Four," said a second, "but they're only shot-guns."

"Did you get them out of the watchman's house?" asked old Bernhard.

"Yes," said the tall miner, "there were two pistols there too."

Again they shot from the pile. The shots, however, were only intended to intimidate the men. Shortly after them the sergeant bobbed up again.

"You are surrounded!" he called. "Do you still refuse to give up the gate?"

"We really are sold," groaned old Beyer.

"Coward!" shouted the tall miner.

"Coward!" also screamed the woman who was still standing near the men.

"Shoot away!" she continued to shout and stepped a little away from the men so that the sergeant saw her. "Shoot away! Shoot us dead if you like. That's better than starving."

The next shot pierced the tin of the gate and tore a large hole in it.

"Behind the wall!" cried the tall miner, and they let the women in first. But the men followed directly after them.

They stationed themselves behind the wall. Especially those with the guns looked for good places.

"We shouldn't shoot," old Beyer lamented, raising his hands.

"We shouldn't," said another and went up to him.

"Then what are we to do?" asked old Bernhard, going up to them.

"Yes, what are we to do?" the woman also asked, placing herself in front of them. "Is it better to starve than be shot down?"

"They are scoundrels!" cried the tall miner and went up to them.

"No," said a coughing shaftsman. "They are

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# LENIN

## Short Stories of His Life

(2)

### In Siberia.

LENIN's life in Siberia was strictly organized. First, gymnastics and walking in the fresh air. Then earnest study (statistics, history, economics), in the intervals fiction (Tolstoi, Turgenyev, Zola). He did not drink or smoke, but he hunted and was a jolly fellow. He played chess at night and took it earnestly: he concentrated his thought and usually won.

He got his papers in big packages and always kept them in order. He had a regular correspondence with other comrades in Siberia and in Petersburg. Altho he was systematically spied on, he managed to keep good connections with the peasants. These men liked him because they got good legal advice from him and inspiration for their thought. The place for his exile was the village of Shusenskoye in the Minusinsk country, in the province of Yenisey. He paid the peasants ten roubles a month for his board.

In 1897, his pamphlet "The Tasks of the Social-Democrats in Russia" was published abroad. It was still an excellent propaganda pamphlet. After reading it, Martov said: "When I had read Lenin's booklet, I at once understood that he is made of the clay from which leaders come." And after his trip abroad, Axelrod had written: "Up to this time we have had in Russia no one in whom the Marxian doctrine has been bound up with practical qualities. Now we have him. He is the future leader of the workers' movement, Vladimir Ilyitch Ulyanov Lenin."

Lenin's whole life was a fight against incorrect tendencies in the workers' movement. Already before his time in Siberia, he had smashed legal Marxism, which was the common name for theoretical works which went thru the czarist censor. The main representative of this tendency was Peter Struve, now one of the leaders of the counter-revolutionary emigrants\*. Lenin showed where Struve was correct in criticizing the populist theories with the help of Marxism. But Struve's theory became the apology for capitalism. Struve said: "Let us admit our lack of culture and go to school to capitalism." Lenin showed that Struve was on the way to the capitalist camp. In his arguments against Struve, Lenin already represented the same views about the state which are further developed in his book, "The State and Revolution."

\*This one-time "socialist," Peter Struve, just a few days ago was elected to head the organization supporting the Grand Duke Nicholas as the would-be future "Czar of Russia." This occurred at the latest monarchist conference in Paris.—Editor.

When Lenin was in Siberia, there were circulated in Petersburg a memorandum written by Madame Koskova. It was called "Credo" and expressed views which were later known under the name of economism. Representatives of this theory explained that the political fight in Russia was too hard for the workers. They must confine themselves to questions of their immediate needs, such as wages, etc. It is the duty of the bourgeoisie to acquire bourgeois liberties for Russia, it said. Lenin and his comrades sent a strong protest against these views; they showed how it is exactly the workers who have to conduct the fight against czarism. Economism would mean that the workers would become the tail of the bourgeois movement. (Koskova has also proved how correct Lenin was; she is editor of one of the white emigrant papers).

Already in his "Tasks" Lenin had said: "We must not postpone the founding of the labor party in Russia until we have political liberties. We must not postpone the founding of the workers' party until the bourgeoisie has come to power, because we are a hundred years behind the rest of Europe. Not at all. We must at once, under the yoke of czarism, under these very difficult conditions, create our independent socialist class party, a party which will fight both against czarism and against the bourgeoisie, and we will do it."

### No Place in Russia.

LENIN's exile—during which Nadyezhda Krupskaya, one of the comrades in party work, had become his wife—ended in January 21, 1900. Lenin now tried to work in Russia, but it seemed impossible. During the revolution, there have been found gendarme reports which show carefully his every step was shadowed. He had already in Siberia the idea that the party can be created only around a central political paper. Now the comrades decided that he should go abroad and start the paper. And with him Martynov and Potresov.

Before he left, July 16, he visited several places in order to learn how the circles were working. He also organized new circles. There were party organizations, at least in fifteen localities, but the central committee elected at the convention of 1898 was in prison and there was nothing to take its place. Besides these organizations, there were the Jewish Bund and social-democratic parties in Poland and Lithuania and in Latvia. Strikes and demonstrations were common occurrences at the time. A common link must be created.

Thus began the long exile of Lenin. It lasted until 1917, broken only during 1905-1907. Many

comrades have described his simple life and his work in exile. His widow Krupskaya, has also written her memories of these times. She points out that although they were poor she cannot say that they suffered actual need. Lenin had an income from his literary work and he contributed all he could afford to the party treasury. They had rooms with workers, often only one room. Lenin passed his time in libraries, or in the editorial room of the party paper. Sometimes he visited museums, and infrequently theaters. But regularly, at least once a week, they passed in excursions in the country. They had bicycles and made trips.

Emigrant life has always been queer. Engels said that the best way to avoid its dangers is to enter into the life of the country you are in. Among the Russian refugees in the cities of Western Europe, all kinds of groupings, gossip and slander prevailed. Spies and provocateurs tried to sneak in among the revolutionists. Poverty did its share. In order to avoid the dangers of emigration, Lenin lived apart from the emigrant coteries. He kept contact with the labor movement of the different countries and especially with the Russian movement. He followed the movement minutely thru papers and letters and thru receiving frequent visits of comrades from Russia. He kept his comrades also busy working and helped them in their troubles. Comrade Zinoviev tells how he encouraged others, saying: Things aren't so bad with us. Plevhanov and Axelrod stared their eyes blind before they saw the first revolutionary Russian worker. Cheer up and work.—But as a matter of fact, as Zinoviev said, Lenin felt in exile as the lion feels in his cage. He had nothing to which he could apply his tremendous energy. And he saved himself, like Marx in exile, by living the life of the scientist. He could spend his fifteen hours a day in the library and he was one of the best-read men of his time. He was an excellent lecturer and teacher in party courses.

Once when Martov came with the immigrant gossip in a party discussion, he answered: Comrade Martov, here in Geneva you can waste your time with such word quibblings, but when I speak I think of the thousands of Russian workers and peasants to whom I hope in a not very far off future to answer the question of what I think about the tasks of the revolution. They demand plain answers, how to fight, how to organize the victory, and our party will give them the answer. And they don't care for your petty, ignorant matters.

(Further short stories from the life of Lenin will appear in the next issue of the Saturday Magazine of the Daily Worker.)

half and half peasants. They have land and cattle and do not know yet what hunger is like."

"And so they're willing we should have it," the woman hissed. "Just look at those fat necks!" she cried louder.

"And the bellies!" another laughed.

"Yes, they steal our work," the little man snarled, "and then they attack us from the rear."

"Let them out," old Bernhard said, intervening.

"Open the gate!" a young fellow cried.

They ran out hastily.

In the meanwhile the guardsmen on the stone pile had moved forward. Those in the garden also came slowly nearer.

"Now's a good time to shoot!" called a miner who was looking over the wall.

"Go slow," warned an old man. "We haven't much shot to waste." Now a wild shooting began. The men ducked again and again after firing. Yet one of the lads collapsed.

"His forehead is crushed," said the little man as he bent over him. "Half of the back of his head is gone."

The men did not shoot badly either. Their shot-gun fire seemed especially well-aimed. Often someone on the pile uttered a cry.

When the police had come within thirty meters they actually had to retreat again. They intrenched themselves behind rocks and shot only at the gate.

"They intend to storm," said the tall miner.

"That's why they're shooting the gate to pieces."

"Then we're lost," wailed an old man and nodded his head.

"But they're not here yet!" another contradicted him.

"And what odds?" cried the woman. "They can only kill us."

Meanwhile the gate was torn open still more.

An especially rash one jumped up and threw a hand grenade at it. Then it gave way completely.

Over on the pile they seemed to rejoice at this success. They even ceased firing for a moment.

"Will you give up the mine now?" one of them cried. The men did not know what to answer to this. Most of them had not yet been discouraged by the shooting. Some looked as if the battle had made them still more angry.

The men on top of the pile became irritated from waiting. The firing began again. Also the throwing of hand-grenades.

"They're going to storm directly," cried a lad who had climbed up on a ventilation tower.

"We must run to meet them," one of the men demanded and approached the gateway.

"Yes, if they storm they can't shoot any more," said another.

"And with our picks we can attack them pretty effectively," whispered a third.

The first also tried to distribute the men a little. "Those with the guns remain on top," he called to old Bernhard.

"They're coming!" shouted the lad and let himself down with a thud from his hiding place.

Heads became visible on the pile aloes. Whole bodies. The police sprang up and came leaping in great bounds. At the same time they also broke in from the garden.

The miners poured out of the gateway to meet them. When they saw that, they threw hand-grenades as they ran.

The first one exploded too far away. Nevertheless, it wounded two of the men. The next one blew four men apart and some collapsed afterwards.

The explosion frightened the men. They did not run forward any more. They even

fall back.

This made the rest waver.

"Keep on!" cried those in the rear. "At them!" They tried to encourage the wavering ones.

In spite of that, the first could not rush forward. A giant of a man who was running forward fell in a heap.

Were they afraid? They did not know. The dead ones had paralyzed them. And now that the police struck at them, they scarcely defended themselves.

"Strike, can't you?" shouted the woman who stood in the foremost rank.

"Strike!" shouted the little man also, lifting his pick. But most of them let themselves be struck down.

Then faint calls suddenly sounded from the market-place. Shots were exchanged. People were tramping. Rushing. Hastening forward.

"Ours!" shouted a lad and cheered.

"Our people!" the men shouted too, and seemed to be awakened.

Now familiar voices were heard. Shouts. Interspersed commands rang out. Raging. Clamoring. But they died out again. "Even the women are with them," cried a lad who saw the foremost coming over the hill.

The police became confused by the shouts. Some turned about. Others were already running back.

Movement now came into the men too.

"They are fleeing!" others called.

They suddenly ran after the police. Some uttered cries of triumph. The faces glowed and came wild. Many roared liberor.

"What is that?" asked the tall miner, running looked at with his pick. "Revolution!"



# Psychology of Revolution

By D. KVITKO

SIXTH ARTICLE.

Fascism in a Psychologic Garb.

THOSE who picture to themselves the fascist as a town bully, wearing a black shirt, think only of the under-dog of fascism. Since the fascistic "gentleman" often wears a silk hat and monocle, why should he not wear an academic robe as well? One of the fascists wearing an academic robe is Dr. Le Bon.

As it behooves a guardian of the "national soul," Le Bon makes a distinction between the intellect of the race and the intellect of the revolutionary crowd. While the intellect of the race, according to him, is characteristic of its constancy, that of the crowd is known for its fickleness. The same distinction he draws between their respective leaders. While the representatives of the nation (in normal times) are of sound judgment, the leaders of the revolutionary rabble sink to the crowd level.

To this it may be replied that no nation adheres to the same policy, for it is constantly compelled, under the pressure of circumstances, to change it, yet this change is not called fickleness. The change of policy and tactics by the revolutionary masses, to be sure, moves at a more rapid pace, for the simple reason that revolution in itself means rapid and thoroughgoing change, due to which the revolutionary masses are confronted by new and often unexpected situations, to which they must respond quickly and emphatically.

The doctor accuses the crowd of being incapable of noticing any but the external resemblance of things but not the internal affinity:

"The mode of reasoning of crowds resembles that of the Esquimaux who, knowing from experience that ice, a transparent body, melts in the mouth, concludes that glass, also a transparent body, should also melt in the mouth; or that of the savages who imagine that by eating the heart of a courageous foe he acquires his bravery; or of the workman who, having been exploited by one employer of labor, immediately concludes that all employers exploit their men." (The Crowd, by Le Bon).

We doubt whether the characteristic holds true in the case of the savage and the Esquimaux; it may be Le Bon's own invention, as the "collective soul" is. But assuming that this is a true characteristic, how can it be applied to the worker? It would mean that either all workers would conclude that employers are exploiters, (for the fact is that wage system is exploitation) and that no sooner a workman had started working than he would become class conscious (unfortunately this is not the case). But since it takes time to come to these conclusions, that means that the workers come gradually to the realization of it and, consequently, there is no more savage elements in their reasoning, than in the reasoning of any human being belonging to the "nation". On the contrary, the comparison of Le Bon is a good illustration of poor reasoning; for such kind of argumentation suits an audience of minors, but not of thinking people. It is amusing to see how often the avowed "national" minds, thru whose lips the race supposedly speaks, lose their mental balance when they deal with revolutionary activity.

According to the French "psychologist" everything seems to be real to the revolutionary masses as in a sleep, and they believe in the most incredible things. The revolutionary spirit recalls rather a mental state than a doctrine. One of the characteristics of the revolutionist in his inability to adapt himself to the established order. After order is restored, the revolutionist is again dissatisfied, and is ready to attack the rulers.

This characteristic of Le Bon shows only the revolutionary mass is not homogeneous, and that there are various factions, as in "normal" assemblies, each faction aspiring to run affairs according to its program. But why does Mr. Le Bon grant the "terrible" name of revolutionist to the conservative opposition? It is well known



BRITISH CAPITALISM: "My word! These blasted workers should leave internationalism to the upper classes!"

that the ruling party after a revolution is very often more revolutionary than the opposition party, and that the latter may be more moderate and even conservative. It would follow from this that both the revolutionary leaders and the masses that support them are the same; while the conservatives or moderates would turn insane, as they in turn would also cherish the hope of violent overthrow of the ruling (revolutionary) party. Something is deficient with this psychology which turns against its masters.

There is one common source for all the revolutionary programs, he continues—"mysticism," that is a faith in a formula, in theory. The mysticism expresses itself in that the workers believe that they are more capable to rule the state and industries. The faith of the leaders is the outcome of jealousy and envy, but not of superiority. As for the masses, they generally hate superiority. They like as little the wealthy as they dislike the intellectuals. And the famous savant reaches the conclusion that the labor movement of Europe is nothing else but a struggle of inequality of intellect and luck, on the preservation of which nature insists.

But this inferior state is ascribed by Le Bon only to the revolutionary masses and not to the race or nation. The historical race once it is formed, possesses, due to the hereditary law, such a power that all its beliefs and institutions, and the elements of its civilization, are nothing but expressions of the genius of the race. The influence of the revolt can last but a short time for it is against the traditions of the race. (So reasons Professor Le Bon.) Progress is attained but gradually; a revolution does not attain it. It only changes the names and terminology; it only destroys treasures, accumulated by long effort.

Civilization, he thinks, was always created and directed by a small aristocratic circle, but not by the masses. "When the structure of a civilization becomes rotten, it is always the

masses that bring about its downfall. It is at such a juncture that their chief mission is plainly visible, and that for a while the philosophy of number seems the only philosophy of history."

But since the revolutionary masses are needed to destroy the decayed structure, this alone would indicate both the necessity and the sanity of revolutionary action. Should the revolutionary crowd be in a hypnotic state it would equally attempt to destroy the solid and the decayed structure; but since it destroys the rotten building alone it signifies that it is aware of its activity and is not at all "hypnotic." To carry out the revolutionary plan it requires a long time—a state preparatory to the revolutionary outbreak. A revolution, then, is the sum total of a small circle, at the beginning, then of a large party and lastly it is joined by the oppressed class.

Another accusation of Le Bon's is that the revolution enlists the most dangerous elements. Its companions are two categories of criminals—professional and occasional criminals. These criminals form the army of disorder. All leaders of revolution, all founders of religious and political alliances have always relied upon criminal elements.

What relation is there between the revolutionary movement and criminal elements? Criminals shun any participation in revolutionary parties, which would demand self-abnegation and sacrifice. True revolutionists prepare the ground in the course of long weary years preceding the revolution; they consciously sacrifice themselves for an ideal though they know that it may be a long time before the ideal is realized and that it is possible that they may not live to see their ideal realized. As for the ideals themselves, these are born in the hearts and heads of men who reflect upon them in seclusion, who deliberate upon them a long time previous to the outbreak. Those idealists and thinkers belong ideologically to the same revolution-

ary "crowd," and long before the revolution takes place, they rally under the red banner—the symbol of life and creation.

That in time of upheaval the criminal elements seize the opportunity to give vent to their own inclinations, Le Bon himself admits. We may add that the counter-revolutionary elements join the criminals to increase tumult and disorder. Yet all chaos, all destruction wrought by them is ascribed to the revolutionary elements. Le Bon himself says that in time of revolution ordinary people sometimes become heroes, and are morally superior to everyday people. Suppose it were possible to do away with the elements that are criminal and counter-revolutionary but which take the disguise of friends of the revolution. What would become of the revolutionary activity? It would have to deal with open enemies, and the revolutionary struggle would take different aspects.

It is evident that the epithets "degenerate," "criminal," "insane" are employed for one reason—to discredit revolutionary activity. Le Bon, like the rest of his kind, needs the psychological mantle to drape the old criminal order to make it look more attractive. He cannot do it unless through slander, abuse and falsification. It is true that there are enough simpletons to believe it, but it is our business to tear down the mask and show that under the garb of the psychologist the fascist rejoices when he sees his like, as we may judge from the following:

"We must congratulate ourselves that Europe possesses a man of sufficient energy to endeavor to apply it. If his work succeeds it will have contributed towards saving our civilization from the danger of final destruction with which socialism threatens it." (The World Unbalanced.)

There it is! Mussolini is the savior and guardian of civilization, and psychologists, like Le Bon, its makers. A fine civilization this is!



# "Bloody Wednesday" in Poland

By J. SOCHACKI,

(Communist Deputy in the Polish Parliament.)

**The Unemployment in Poland.**  
In the city of Stryj, Poland, at the beginning of 1926, according to the statistics of the local unemployed committee, there were 1,400 workers unemployed. This number was decreased in the month of March by about 300 which were employed at public construction work.

From 1,000 unemployed at the end of March, there were 750 workers without any means of living. The city government did not help those workers in any way.

Numerous delegations of the unemployed, demanding from the city the right to live, were always sent back with nothing. The excuse was that the city has no funds for the unemployed.

Under the constant pressure of mass demonstrations, the city government has once during the whole winter distributed among the unemployed some rotten wood for fuel, a little bit of flour and fourteen gold marks for each family. Of course, this meager help could in no way be of any assistance to the unheard misery of the unemployed. It is worth mentioning that government doles were given to no more than thirty or forty unemployed.

The hungry and desperate workers assembled daily in the local of trade union halls. The workers' demands were presented time and again to the city elders, but of no avail; the delegation of the unemployed always came away empty-handed.

## Repressions.

**THE** unemployed committee of Stryj and the council of trade unions called for the 17th of January a convention of delegates of unemployed workers and trade unions of the whole district of Carpathia in order to discuss the situation and work out a plan of action.

The city elders, however, forbade the holding of such a convention and

top floor, and many workers were beaten brutally with the butts of guns.

The bourgeois press is lying when it says that the life of the police was in danger, etc. There were thirty armed policemen as against 250 defenceless workers. Another thing, the police started shooting when the workers were crowded in the narrow corridor of the building.

I asked many eye witnesses, and they all testified that there were three volleys of shots.

The first bodies fell in the corridor and on the front steps of the elders' building. The seriously wounded ones were found in the yard and on the streets in front of the buildings.

After the demonstration was dispersed the police were following and

still shooting at the fleeing workers. That the police did shoot at the workers who were running away, is admitted even by the bourgeois newspaper, "Kurier Lwowski," which says: "After the first shots the demonstrators made a getaway, but the police did not stop shooting for another three minutes."

The result of this bloody murder—10 workers killed, among them a 15-year-old boy. More than ten were wounded seriously and a score of other wounded workers never reported for medical treatment for fear of the police. After the murder of the hungry and miserable workers the city and all the public buildings were guarded by the soldiers.

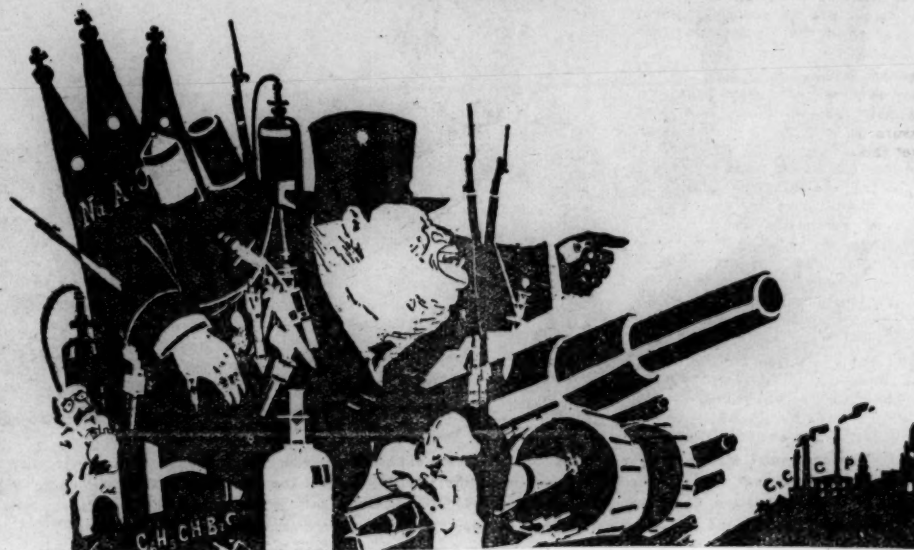
I was told that on March 31, some

regiments of soldiers refused to come out, and in result some soldiers and an officer were arrested.

The whole of honest working class opinion must condemn also the position of the social-traitors from the Polish socialist party who share responsibility for the murder in Stryj, and who are trying to throw this responsibility on the shoulders of "Communist instigators." It is true there was in Stryj an instigator who pushed the unemployed workers on the street to demonstrate, to demand bread or work. This instigator was hunger. This ought to be clear even to the gentlemen from the Polish Socialist Party.

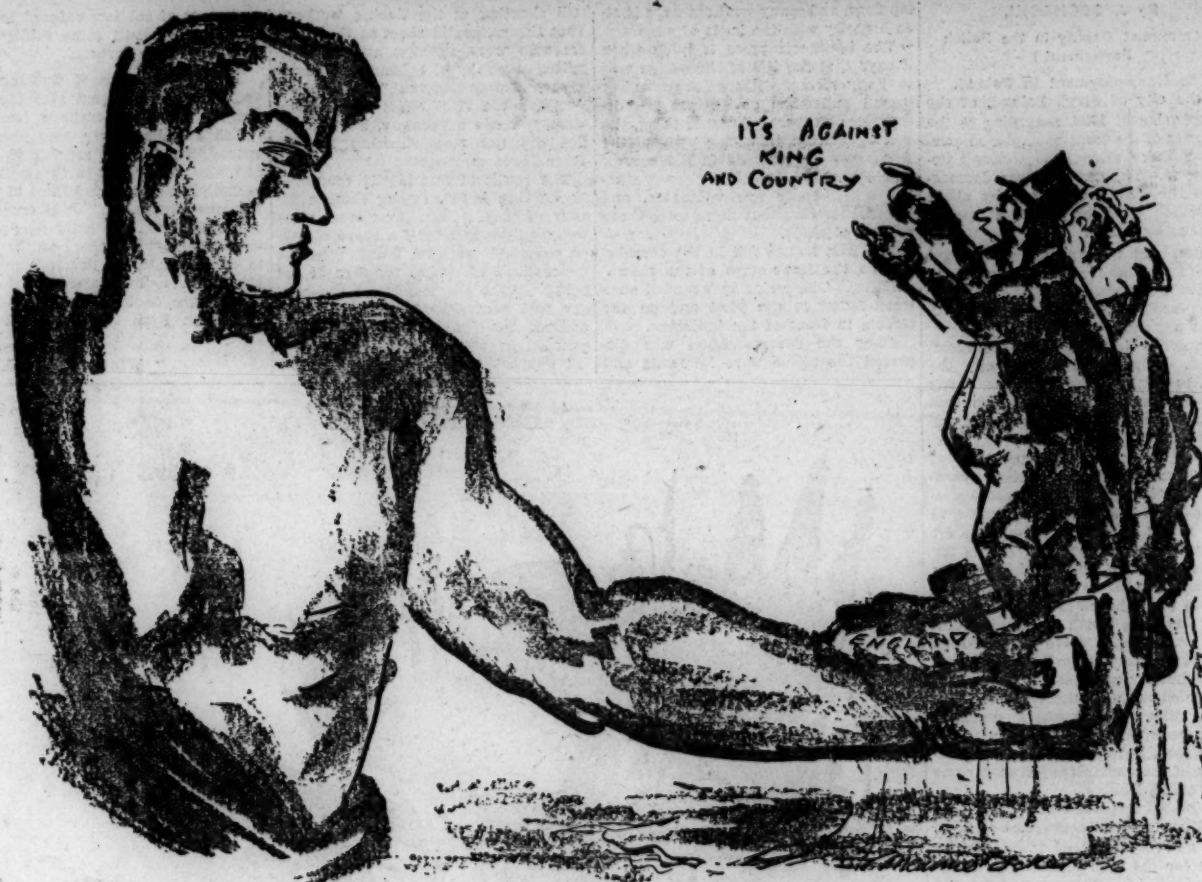
Warsaw, April 5, 1926.

## "Disarmament"





## British Labor and The Capitalist State



The cartoonist Maurice Becker shows British Labor supporting, under the influence of its right wing leadership, the capitalist government, even at the moment when Labor finds itself in terrific struggle against the same capitalist government. When British Labor completes the lesson which teaches that the Thomases, Hendersons and MacDonalds are acting as agents of the capitalist class, then Labor will turn toward the revolutionary program and will overturn instead of supporting the government of the capitalist class.